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The Christian Krauter Family History

A Short Sketch
Reciting Briefly The Events Surrounding
The Life of Christian Krauter
And
A Brief Genealogical Record of Some
of His Ancestors And All of His
Descendents

By
I. C. Meyer
Lindsborg, Kansas

1939

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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DEDICATION

To my wife, whose daily assistance, whose kind and loving care, and whose unselfish devotion to me during a long and sore affliction while it was being prepared, this little volumn is lovingly dedicated by the author.

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Notes:

1. Mrs. E. K. H. in the foot notes stands for Mrs. Elizabeth Krauter Huehnergard, daughter of Christian Krauter.

2. W. H. S. in the foot notes stands for The Annual Reports of the Waterloo Historical Society.

The Krauter History

PART ONE

A STORY OF THE LIFE AND TIMES OF CHRISTIAN KRAUTER

His Native Land

In the same year that George Washington became president of the United States (1789), great changes began to take place in Europe. The movement known as the French Revolution commenced in Paris. It was an uprising of the people against an oppressive weak government. During the "Reign of Terror" blood flowed freely. The guillotine was busy. Mutineers against the government had no respect for culture, wisdom, law, nor the stately dignity of the queen. Violence and confusion reigned. Old institutions were swept away. The French king and queen were beheaded. More than a thousand men, the flower of France, died under the guillotine. Louis XV had said: "After me, the deluge," and so it was.

The Napoleonic wars followed the French Revolution. All Europe was involved in the conflict. Over four million men lost their lives. The battles of Trafalgar, Moscow, and Leipsic were signs of the downfall of Napoleon, and Waterloo (1815) marked the close of the greatest war that Europe had ever known.

My grandfather's ancestors lived in the Kingdom of Wurttemburg, Germany, during these revolutionary times. Wurttemberg was involved in the Napoleonic wars, and it is quite probable that my grandfather's

kindred were soldiers in this struggle for supremacy in Europe.

The town of Waiblingen is situated about seven miles northeast of Stuttgart in the Kingdom of Wurttemberg. The country surrounding it was especially agricultural with rich fields of grain, vineyards, orchards of apple and pear, and meadows famous for their fine horses. Abundant water power compensated much for the absence of coal. Textile industries in woolens and linens flourished. It was in this community of Waiblingen that my grandfather, Christian Krauter, was born in 1812 and from which he migrated to Upper Canada in 1831.

Canada Becomes British Territory

Soon after the discovery of America, the French began to explore the St. Lawrence River and the regions of the Great Lakes. They took possession of the country in the name of the King of France, and founded Quebec and its two outposts, Montreal and Three Rivers. For two centuries they carried on a profitable trade with the Indians. In 1749 Fort Toronto was established as an Indian trading post by the order of Louis XV, King of France. Here the Indians from the north and the west brought pelts of wild animals and articles of native workmanship to trade to the white man for products from European mills and factories.

While the French were developing the St. Lawrence Valley, the English were colonizing along the Atlantic coast. Both pushed into the interior and both claimed the Ohio Valley. This brought on war. These two nations had been rivals for wealth and power since medieval times. At this time they were fighting for the possession of North America. The deciding battle was fought at Quebec, the strongest fortress in America. Wolfe commanded the English and Montcalm the French. Three hundred feet above the majestic St. Lawrence, the battle raged. Both generals were mortally wounded. Near the battlefield on the heights of Quebec, now stands a monument commemorating the heroic death of two brave men. The inscription trans-

lated from Latin, reads:

"Valor gave a united death,
History a united fame,
Posterity a united monument." (1)

Quebec surrendered. The French flag, which had floated over Quebec since it was founded by Champlain in 1608, was displaced by the Union Jack, and Canada became a part of the British Empire, in 1763.

The Coming of the English

At this time there were about seventy thousand French Roman Catholics living in Canada, (2) mostly between Quebec and Montreal. But there soon appeared those persons of British and American origin and of the Protestant faith who had followed the invading army, and who desired to remain for the purpose of carrying on trade.(3) Others came after the proclamation of the King of England (1764) inviting the King's British and American subjects to avail themselves of the new land open to settlers, and to enjoy the benefits of the laws of England.(4) Officers and soldiers were offered free grants of land.

There was continual discord between the French and the English in the Canadian parliament. To make matters worse, the British parliament passed the Quebec Act which adopted the French civil law for Canada and withheld the privilege of representative government from the people.(5) This greatly increased the dissatisfaction of the English people.

In 1776 the American colonists declared their independence from England. This precipitated war which ended in 1783, when Great Britain acknowledged the independence of the United States. About one-third of the American colonists were opposed to the war against the mother country, and many espoused the cause of England. Those who did so were called Tories.

After the war about ten thousand Tories found it to

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1. Wm. M. Sloane: The French War and the Revolution, p. 95.
2, 3, 4 and 5, Tackabury's Atlas, **pp. 24-26**

their interest to move to Canada with their families. Their property was confiscated,(1) but because of their loyalty to the British cause, the King of England granted them large tracts of free lands in Upper Canada. In their new homes the Tories were called United Empire Loyalists.(2)

Altogether, over three million acres of land were granted in Upper Canada before 1787 to soldiers, sailors, officers, clergymen, and others,(3)—refugees from the United States; but not all of this land was occupied by settlers at this time. The coming of the United Empire Loyalists was practically the beginning of settlements in Ontario. They settled along the shores of the St. Lawrence River, Lake Ontario, and the Niagara River.

The Indians, known as the Six Nations, whose native haunts were in New York and the northeastern part of the United States, supported the English in the American Revolution. Because of their friendship and assistance in this war, the King of England set aside as an Indian land grant all the lands extending six miles on each side of the Grand River from its mouth on Lake Erie to the Falls of Elora.(4) Waterloo county and the Krauter homestead are part of this grant.

A New Province

Canada now had within its borders two distinct groups of people,—first, the French Canadians who were Catholics; second, the United Empire Loyalists and the traders who were Protestants. These two groups differed in customs, laws, language and religion.

The English speaking people became more and more dissatisfied.(5) They were governed by the French code of civil law to which they could not adjust themselves easily. No governor could reconcile them. Finally a plan was evolved whereby the difficulties were over-

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1, 2 and 5, Tackabury's Atlas, pp. 24-26.

3 and 4, W. H. S. Vol. 3, pp. 12-13.

Note: W. H. S. stands for "The Annual Reports of the Waterloo Historical Society."

come. Upper Canada was organized as a separate province (in 1791), called Ontario, with its own governor, its own legislative body and its own English code of laws. John Graves Simcoe was appointed the first governor of Ontario.

The population at this time was about 12,000 white persons, mostly United Loyalists, and about 5,000 Indians. The next year the governor summoned parliament to meet at Niagara. The province was divided into counties, the English law was adopted, and the governor issued a proclamation inviting settlers to the new province. In 1794 he moved the capitol to Toronto which he called York, where there was at that time nothing but the ruins of an old French trading post and an Indian wigwam. Parliament houses were erected and new homes were built. The provincial parliament sat in log houses in a forest wilderness. Old men who passed away in the fifties told stories about the shooting of bears and the howling of wolves on the parliament grounds; but York began to grow.

There was a period of immigration. Each succeeding year encroached farther and farther on the dense wilderness and each year witnessed new clearings and the erection of new homes in the adjoining forest. Across the Niagara frontier came convoys of emigrant wagons, herds of cattle, household goods and large and small families,—some from the United States, others from Europe,—to find new homes in the Niagara, the London, or the Toronto districts. The population of Upper Canada increased from 12,000 to 30,000 during Governor Simcoe's term of office (1791 to 1796). (1).

Progress in Ontario

During the early days of the new province there were no roads, excepting trails. It was all but impossible to travel from one place to another. The province was one vast forest. With the aid of the provincial regiment, Governor Simcoe cleared away the trees for establishing

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1- Robinson, C. Blackett, History of York Co., Ont., p, 117.

Yonge Street road extending from York through the heart of the forest northward to Lake Simcoe, a distance of 33 miles. This opened the trade in furs northwestward towards the Hudson Bay. The Northwest Fur Company, established at Montreal in 1782 and which in 1793, employed more than 1700 men, routed its supplies and trade for the northwest through York instead of along the Ottawa River, thereby saving from $40.00 to $60.00 a ton.(1)

The governor also cut away the trees and under brush for the great military road called the Dundas Street Road extending from Kingston west through York to Hamilton and westward to Detroit. In 1828 the Huron Road was cleared from York westward through Dundas, on to Preston in Waterloo county, past the city of Stratford, and northwestward to Goderich on Lake Huron.

These roads were merely paths through the forest from which the trees and brush had been removed with here and there a corduroy stretch through a swampy place. During seasons of rain it was usually impossible to travel on these roads among the stumps and fallen timber that encumbered them. A traveler in 1795 says that had it not been for our finding now and then some trunks of trees in swampy places, we should not have been able to disengage ourselves from the morass.

From 1800 to 1825 Ontario grew rapidly. Settlers continued to arrive; timber lands were cleared; farms and roads were improved; livestock increased; newspapers multiplied; grammar schools were being organized; mail routes and stage lines were established; towns and cities were incorporated; markets improved; and export trade began to develop.

All this came about mostly because nature had probably done more for Ontario than for any other tract of country of equal size. The surface was gently undulating. It was covered with vast dense forests of pine, cedar,

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1. Timberlake, J., Toronto: Past and Present, p. 20.

hemlock, maple, oak and elm, beech and birch, and some wild cherry, walnut, ironwood and basswood. It was well supplied with rivers and streams, and furnished the finest opportunity for the exercise of human industry and ingenuity. The soil was capable of producing an abundance of all the necessities of life. The climate was favorable to human needs and eminently adapted for the cultivation of almost every specie of grain and fruit. The streams and lakes abounded in fish, and the forest in deer, bear, and other furbearing animals.

The climate of Upper Canada was remarkably pleasant and salutary, tempered by the equalizing influence of an extensive forest, and by the Great Lakes which almost surrounded the province. The heat seldom reached 100 degrees, and seldom dropped as low as 20 degrees below zero, and then only for a brief period.

The atmosphere was pure and free from sultry oppressive heat in summer and free from the raw piercing winds of winter so common on the western plains. After the hottest days of summer, the evening air was fresh and genial. One was deeply impressed with the purity of the atmosphere, the deep azure of the morning sky, and the soft brilliancy of the moonlight and the starlight nights. Towards the end of October the foliage of the trees changed its summer green into the most brilliant autumnal tints; and then it was that nature dressed in her richest coat of red and yellow, purple, green, and brown, blending the richest colors of nature and giving the woodland scenery a delightful charm.

Traveling Conveniences

At the time of the arrival of Christian Krauter in New York, conditions were much different from what they are now. There was little choice in the mode of travel. Walking was much in vogue. Poor people had no other choice. The stage coach ran between the larger centers of trade, but the roads were usually in a miserable condition. Most of them were not improved beyond such rude grading as would render them passable during dry seasons and during the sleighing season.

Where they crossed low and swampy places, stretches of corduroy roads had been built. These were constructed by placing round trunks of trees across the roadway, side by side, to prevent the team and the wheels from sinking in the mire. Roads were often knee deep in mud, and passengers were frequently obliged to dismount and assist in prying the coach out of the mud and slush.

The American stage coach is described as a heavy lumbering vehicle, designed to be used on a road where the ordinary carriage would flounder and break. Often the roads were so rough that coaches reeled and tumbled along, pitching from side to side like a small boat among the breakers of a lake storm.

Railroads were unknown; however the brilliant success in England of George Stephenson's engine, "The Rocket" (1830) drew the attention of the whole world. Steam was coming into use as a motive power on land. The Baltimore and Ohio Railway was charted in 1827. Fourteen miles of road were built in 1830, the year before my grandfather came to America. The cars were drawn by horses. The next year Peter Cooper built a locomotive, the Tom Thumb, which made eighteen miles an hour. The results were astonishing, for the people thought that any speed faster than the stage coach at ten miles per hour was tempting Providence. From now on the building of railroads increased rapidly.

Steam navigation had been in use for some time. Robert Fulton's steamboat, "The Claremont," known as Fulton's Folly, moved slowly up the Hudson River in 1807 on its way to Albany at the rate of five miles per hour. The smoking and puffing of the steamboat so startled the people along the river that one honest countryman declared to his wife that he had seen the devil in a sawmill going up to Albany.

The sailing of the Claremont marked the beginning of steam navigation. It developed rapidly, having begun on the Hudson in 1807, on the lower St. Lawrence in 1809, on Lake Ontario in 1817, and on Lake Erie in 1818. Although a steamboat crossed the Atlantic in

1819, transatlantic steam navigation did not begin until 1839.

Another great internal improvement, the building of the Erie canal, "Clinton's Ditch," extending from Buffalo to the Hudson river, costing over six million dollars, was completed in 1825. The canal and a ferry across the Niagara River at Buffalo connected Upper Canada and the Great Lakes with New York City and the Atlantic Ocean by a water route.

From Waiblingen To Canada

Before he had passed his teens, Christian Krauter, the youngest son of Johann Michael Krauter, migrated from Germany to the undeveloped but fertile region of Upper Canada. He was born August 24, 1812, in Oeschelbronn, in the district of Waiblingen, Kingdom of Wurttemberg, Germany. His mother died September 22, 1820, and his father on September 14, 1823, when Christian was only eleven years old.(1) Little is known of his boyhood days. He acquired an elementary education, having gone to school until he was about fourteen years old. After his school days he became an apprentice to a butcher. The term of an apprentice usually extended over a period of four to seven years. The master furnished the apprentice a home, food, and clothing and taught him the trade in which the master was engaged. The apprentice was to obey the master and serve him faithfully.

The butchershop in which my grandfather served as an apprentice supplied a military training camp in Stuttgart with meat. This brought him in close contact with military customs. In those days in Germany every young man, physically and mentally fit, had to enter military training. Army life did not appeal to him. The burdens imposed upon young men by the enormous military programs, and the hardships of compulsory military training caused many Germans to emigrate to America. Before his apprenticeship expired, Christian

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1. From records in Germany furnished by Hans Eckle, Vicar of Oppelsbohn.

Krauter was fortunate in obtaining a year's leave of absence. He sailed for America and never returned to his native land. He landed in New York in 1831 (1) after having made the trip across the Atlantic Ocean in an old time sailing vessel in 49 days. His destination was Upper Canada.

How would a traveler be likely to reach Upper Canada in 1831? A poor man would probably walk. Railroads had not yet been developed. The lumbering stagecoach ran in relays between New York and Buffalo. Although in many of the worst places corduroy roads had been built, the roads were often heavy and impassable. A more delightful journey would have been to go by steamboat up the Hudson River to Albany, over the Erie Canal to Buffalo, across the Niagara River by ferry and into Upper Canada. Whatever may have been the route he selected in going from New York to Canada, the year 1831, soon after his nineteenth birthday, found my grandfather on the streets of York (Toronto) with only eighteen cents (2)—friendless, a stranger in a strange land, wondering what and where next!

Vaughan.

It happened that my grandfather started northward over Yonge Street Road in search of work among the farmers. He succeeded in finding employment as a day laborer in a German community in Vaughan township about fifteen miles north of Toronto. Here he met and on February 18, 1833, married Rosina Keffer, a daughter of Adam Keffer. Adam was the son of John Jacob Keffer who, in 1806, migrated from Somerset county, Pennsylvania to Lot 12, Concession 3, Vaughan township, Ontario, where his descendents are still living.

Mr. and Mrs. Krauter made their home near Sherwood in Vaughan township, probably about one half mile south of the Zion Lutheran Church. Times were not easy. Living on the income of a day laborer in a newly

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1 The passport, now in possession of Albert Krauter, was issued July 18, 1831, and expired in a year and a half.

2. A family tradition.

settled frontier called for careful management. Smallpox appeared in the community. It invaded their home. Mother and daughter were stricken. Money and doctors were scarce, so it fell to the father to nurse them back to health, a task which he accomplished surprisingly well. Two daughters, Sarah and Barbara, were born in Vaughan township.

Preston

To be a day laborer, a butcher, and a dealer in horses at which my grandfather plied himself was quite satisfactory for a time, but he had an ambition to enter a more basic industry. Waterloo county, about sixty miles westward, a part of the Indian land grant, had been opened to settlers. Hither he went. The year 1836 found him with his family wending his way over Yonge Street Road to Toronto, then westward over the Huron Road through Dundas (1) to Preston, a thriving German village in the southeastern part of Waterloo county. (2)

Traveling with horses or oxen and a wagon was a slow and difficult task. Twenty miles a day was often a big drive. When Charles Dickens visited America in 1842, he had occasion to travel by stage. His description of part of his journey may serve to show the condition of the roads of that day:

> "At one time we were all flung together in a heap at the bottom of the coach, and at another we were crushing our heads against the roof.....The drivers on these roads, who certainly get over the ground in a manner which is miraculous, so twist and turn the team about in forcing a passage,corkscrew fashion,through the bogs and swamps, that it was quite a common circumstance, on looking out of the window to see..... the leaders staring unexpectedly at one from behind. A great portion of the way was over what is called a corduroy road which is made by throwing trunks of trees into

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1. W. H. S. Vol. 3, p. 223.
2. W. H. S. Vol. 2, p. 63.

a marsh and leaving them to settle there. The very slightest jolts with which the ponderous carriage fell from log to log was enough, it seemed, to dislocate all the bones in the human body....." (1)

A traveler on one of the main roads found a tavern about every thirty miles, a day's drive. According to the literature of that day, these taverns consisted of small log houses with three rooms—a kitchen, a bedroom, and a barroom. The barroom was used as a coffeeroom, a dramshop, and an office. The kitchen was the scullery, the diningroom, and the drawingroom, while the bedroom was both storeroom and wardroom.

The furniture of the barroom, except for the special fixtures, consisted of nothing more than a plain cherry table, two or three pine benches, and a fireplace. It had also a neatly sanded floor and a whitewashed wall. The furniture of the kitchen it is scarcely necessary to particularize: pots, kettles, plates, dishes, knives and forks, chairs and tables with half a dozen trays were generally found in the kitchen. The bedroom commonly contained four or five beds, clean and plain, with cotton sheets and linsey-woolsey coverlets, but having neither posts nor curtains. It also had two or three chairs and a portable looking glass. In this sort of an apartment did men, women and children indiscriminately seek repose from travel.

On his arrival in Preston, my grandfather began operating a butcher shop and a tavern. Perhaps his tavern was conducted on a plan somewhat more extensive than the one described above. It would seem so from the following advertisement translated from the German: (2)

"Christian Krauter
German Innkeeper in Preston
Let it be known to the esteemed public that

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1. Yearbook, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Vol. 1899, p. 377-
2. From a Berlin (Kitchener) newspaper, The Canada Museum, the first German newspaper published in Canada,

he recently opened a tavern in the town of Preston.....in the same well known house belonging to Mr. Jacob Thoman in which Mr. Richard Hahst lately lived and conducted a tavern. The undersigned invites the Germans especially,and bespeaks for them,as well as for all others who patronize him, the best of service.

He has a large house, good firewood, wholesome food,excellent drinks,large stalls, hay and oats, and water near by. He will conduct an orderly house, and the charges will be reasonable. In short, the house is so well known in this whole region that it needs no praise to merit the confidence of the public. It will be conducted at least as well as other taverns. He solicits the consideration of the public,and humbly asks a part of its patronage.

Christian Krauter,
Preston, Jan. 26, 1839."

Settlers had appeared at Preston as early as 1800.(1) John Erb bought part of Lot 4, June 28, 1805. Here he built a dam across the Speed River and erected a sawmill in 1807.(2) Apparently he saw the necessity of manufacturing lumber and flour for the settlers who could obtain no lumber nearer than Niagara or Toronto and no flour nearer than Dundas.(3)

At the close of the war of 1812 a widow, Mrs. Lesser, opened a small store at Preston, the first in the county.(4) At this time there was no store nor post office nearer than Dundas.(3) John Erb and his son-in-law, Daniel Snyder, started a second store in Preston in 1818. Preston grew to be the most important village in the county until the coming of the railroad in 1856.(5)

My grandfather experienced hard times for a while at Preston. The family was griefstricken by the death

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1 & 2, W. H. S., Vol. 1913, pp. 11--12.
3. W. H. S., Vol. 2, pp. 20, 24.
4. Mcdonald's Atlas, v--viii.
5. W. H. S., Vol. 1913, pp. 13.

of three daughters—two of them twins who were born at Preston and died in infancy.

Christian Krauter was a shrewd dealer and a good butcher, but when he came to Preston his earnings were too meager to enable him to conduct a successful business. Some one has said that there is a tide in the lives of men, which if taken at its flood, leads to fortune. Such an occasion seems to have appeared in the life of my grandfather.

The family tradition is that one day while he was sitting on the doorstep of his shop, his meat supply very low, and with no means of replenishing it, a stranger who was trying to dispose of a well fed steer ready for slaughter, approached him to inquire whether he was the butcher, to which my grandfather replied that he was when he had anything to butcher. After some conversation a deal was consumated whereby the animal was sold on six month's time. By the end of that period the capital had been turned several times with the net profits large enough to pay the contracted debt, and with sufficient cash on hand to continue on a profitable basis.

The above incident with its successful result seems to have opened a more encouraging career for Mr. Krauter. Thereafter he was better able to convert his energy and his efforts into cash. He practiced thrift and economy. Money earned above his daily expenses was saved or invested judiciously. So well did he succeed that on August 24, 1840, he was able to buy a farm—Lot 12, German Company Tract, located one mile east of Heidelberg, Waterloo county, Ontario, consisting of 100 acres of timber land for which he paid 130 pounds, or about $635.00.(1) Here he built a log house and he and his family moved into their new home.

Waterloo County.(2)

When Upper Canada was organized into the province of Ontario in 1791, the territory which is now Waterloo

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1. Deed, Register's Office, Kitchener.
2. W. H. S., Vol. 1928, p. 40.

county was made a part of Gore district, York county, with headquarters at Hamilton. When Halton county was organized it became a part of Wellington district, Halton county, with headquarters at Guelph. From 1849 to 1854 it was a part of the united counties of Grey, Waterloo, and Wellington extending from Lake Huron to Dumfries,(1) the seat of the government continued at Guelph. In 1854 it became Waterloo county with its present boundaries.

Waterloo county consists of five townships: North Dumfries, Waterloo, Woolwich Wellesley, and Wilmot. The first three were part of the Six Nation Indian lands. This reservation was a tract of land twelve miles wide, six miles on each side of the Grand River, extending from the mouth of the river to the Falls of Elora.(2)

North Dumfries. This township was sold by the Indians to Philip Steadman.(3) After several transfers it finally came into the possession of the Hon. William Dickson, of Niagara, a Scotchman, who in 1816 purchased more than 94,000 acres comprising the present township of North Dumfries and some adjoining territory for 24,000 pounds.(4)

His agent, Absolem Shade, a Pennsylvania German, at once established himself on the Grand River at the place which later became Galt, where he erected a two story log house which answered the double purpose of a residence and a store building. Things developed rapidly. Mr. Shade built a saw mill in 1818; a bridge across the river in 1819; a small distillery in 1820; and a tavern in 1821.(5)

In 1817, it appears that there were in the township thirty-eight settlers, making with their families one hundred sixty-three persons, young and old. They had cleared and chopped ready for clearing, 245 acres, and

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1. Smith's Canada West, Map of Ontario.
2. W. H. S., Vol. 1916, p. 30.
3. W. H. S., Vol. 1916, p. 30.
4. Ibid; also Vol. 1913, p. 9.
5. W. H. S., Vol. 1920, p. 115; also Vol. 1916, p. 31.

had sown in the fall of that year 127 acres of wheat and 10 acres of rye. They possessed 15 horses,16 oxen, and 41 cows. There was one saw mill, one store, but no grist mill in the township at that time.(1)

Smith's Canadian Gazeteer,(2) published in 1846, speaks highly of the village of Galt at that time; of its milling 15,755 barrels of flour from September 1844 to July 1845; its daily stages to Hamilton and to Guelph, and tri-weekly to Goderich; its weekly newspaper, the Dumfries Courier; its Mechanics Institute, Circulating Library, and Fire Company. Dumfries township was distinctively Scotch from the beginning, most of the early settlers having been attracted by various means directly from Scotland by the proprieter, William Dickson.(3)

Waterloo. This township, known as Block 2 of the Indian Lands, was deeded by the Indians to Richard Beasley of Hamilton who put it on the market. In 1800 two German families from Pennsylvania, Joseph Sherk and Samuel Betzner who had purchased land in Block 2 from Richard Beasley made their way through the wild forest where white men had seldom been, and settled on their farms in the southern part of Waterloo township near Doon and Blair. Other settlers, most of them German Mennonites from Pennsylvania, followed them.(4) This was one of the first inland settlements in Upper Canada.

> "In the very infancy of the colony (1803) settlers learned that the land for which they held deeds was under mortgage. The discovery unsettled matters for awhile. The Beasley tract, of which their lands formed a part, had an area of a little over 94,000 acres, against which there was a mortgage of $20,000. This was an enormous sum at that time, and the

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1. Smith's Canada West, Vol. 1, p. 247.
2. W. H. S., Vol. 1916, p. 8.
3. W. H. S., Vol. 1916, p. 13.
4. W. H. S., Vol. 1915, p. 13.

settlers knew unless it was soon met, the debt must strangle the young colony."

After much counsel they decided to send a delegation to Pennsylvania to ask for help. Here a joint company was organized and the money needed was subscribed, placed in a buggy, carried 500 miles through the wilderness, and paid over to William Dickson of Niagara. The mortgage was cancelled, and 60,000 acres were taken over by the company. This was in 1804.(1) The stockholders later received land for much of their investment. From this time to the War of 1812 there was a great influx of Germans from Pennsylvania to Waterloo township.(2)

This township, with the single exception of York, was in 1850 the most thickly settled township in the province. In 1800 the first settlers arrived. In 1806 the German Company bought most of the township, land being worth only five shillings per acre, (about $1.25). By 1817 it had increased to twenty shilling. It was said that what hindered the improvement of the township was bad roads and scarcity of money. In 1825 the township contained 1640 inhabitants; in 1841, 4424; and in 1850, 7,759.(3)

Waterloo. Abraham Erb was the first settler in what is now the town of Waterloo. He came from Pennsylvania in 1806 and selected Lot 14, containing 900 acres as his home. In 1808 he built a dam and a saw mill on Beaver Creek. When he erected his grist mill in 1816, he built a fireplace in the basement of the mill and added a floor and some furniture, making this part of the mill comfortable for his customers while they waited for their grist.

Since this mill was one of the first in this section of the country, farmers brought their grain from far and near to be ground into flour. Oxen were frequently used for teaming, so trips to the mill were at best slow and difficult, often taking two or three days. While waiting for their grist, the farmers used the basement for a meeting place. Here they discussed farm problems

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1. W. H. S., Vol. 1915, p. 14.
2. W. H. S., Vol. 1913, p. 8.
3. Smith's Canada West, Vol. 2, p. 117.

and exchanged farm products.(1)

When Ellice township was first opened to settlers by the Canada Company there was no grist mill nearer than Waterloo, so the people had the choice of grinding their grain at home in an iron kettle in which the grain was pounded with the head of an iron bolt; or they could make a trip to the Waterloo mill over the Huron Road which had been built by the company. It was merely a sleigh track twelve feet wide cut through the forest.

The company had also built small log taverns along the road and employed a keeper for each of the taverns. Tea, fried pork, bread and butter were great luxuries. Crust coffee without milk or sugar, Indian meal bread with beef tallow and wild chocolate was the common menu at these taverns. A Mr. Van Egmond with his ox team was employed by the company to keep the taverns supplied with food as regularly as the distance and the difficulties permitted.(4)

It was at Waterloo that my grandfather did much of his early trading. Here the farmers bartered their surplus products such as butter, eggs, meat, hides, grain and such other things as the merchants could dispose of at Dundas or York where they purchased their goods.

The village of Waterloo became the first trading center for the people of Woolwich. John Hamilton opened the first store in Waterloo and Daniel Snyder became its first postmaster in 1832.(2) In 1850 Waterloo had about 250 inhabitants, a grist mill, saw mill, brewery, post office and two churches, the German Lutheran and Methodist.(3) It established a farmer's market before the fifties. The railroad stimulated its growth. By 1855 it had 500 inhabitants; in 1856 it incorporated as a village; and in 1861 it had a population of 1400.(4)

Craftmen. While nearly all of the early settlers in

1, W. H. S. Vol. 1918, p. 24, also Vol. 1928, p. 25.

2. W. H. S.,Vol. 1928, article p. 22

3, Smith, Canada West, Vol. 2, p. 118.

4. Lizars, The Canada Company. pp. 90 and 403.

Waterloo county were farmers, another group of settlers appeared between 1825 and 1835 coming from the towns and villages of Europe, many of them from Germany. They were skilled tradesmen—shoemakers, blacksmiths, carpenters, butchers, masons, coopers, potters, weavers, tavern keepers, and merchants. They established themselves in every village and town, or near a tavern or a store by the roadside, to ply their trades. They played an important part in the development of their communities, many of them becoming the future manufacturers, merchants and business men of the county.(1) My grandfather belonged to this group although he did not follow his trade long, choosing rather to engage in farming, the industry of his forefathers.

Bridgeport. This town was an important business center in Waterloo township up to the time when Berlin (Kitchener) became the county seat (1854) and the coming of the Grand Trunk Railroad (1856).

Jacob S. Shoemaker built the Bridgeport dam in 1829, and by the close of 1830 he had established a saw mill, a grist mill and a woolen factory. By 1850 there were in Bridgeport about thirty business houses. It is said that a hat could be purchased in Waterloo but if a person wanted a ribbon to decorate it he was obliged to go to Bridgeport.(2)

Berlin. In 1807 Joseph Schneider located on Lot 17 in Waterloo township where he built a saw mill in 1825. In 1824 Phineas Varnum started a blacksmith shop; between 1830 and 1835 Miller Bros. started a store, Frederick Gaukel a tavern, Jacob Hailer a chair and spinning wheel shop, and Henry W. Peterson the Canada Museum, the first German newspaper in Canada.(3) By 1850 Berlin had a population of 750, two cabinet and chair factories driven by steam, a foundry, tannery, and a pottery; also a newspaper, the German Canadian; a daily post, town hall, and five churches.(4)

In 1852 when Waterloo county was organized, Berlin

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1. W. H. S., Vol. 1913, article p. 11, and Vol. 1928, p. 27.
2. W. H. S., Vol. 1918, p. 21 and Vol. 1913, p. 13.
3. W. H. S., Vol. 1925, p. 114 and Vol. 1913, p. 14.
4. Smith, Canada West Vol. 2, p. 118.

became the county seat; in 1854 the court house was finished and the county government was transferred from Guelph to Berlin; in 1856 the Grand Trunk Railroad entered the town (1) and Berlin soon became the most important town in the county.(2)

Woolwich. This township possessed a high grade of agricultural excellence, having a soil where all varieties of fruit and cereals known to the latitude flourished in unexcelled abundance.

> "The township of Woolwich was created in 1822 and so named after Woolwich England. (3) Woolwich township was part of the Six Nation Clergy Block, and this whole township was sold in block on the 5th of February, in 1798 to William Wallace."(4)

That part west of the Grand River later came into the possession of the German Company which put it on the market.

In 1807 the first settler, Thomas Smith, located on the east side of Grand River opposite Conestoga, and, in 1813, George Eby with his family located on Lot 2, German Company Tract, near the same place but west of the river.(5) Settlers from the south pressed slowly into the forest north and west. David Musselman, in 1840, built a saw mill on Spring Creek near Conestoga and in 1844 he built a saw mill and the first grist mill in the township at Conestoga.(6) In 1850 Conestoga had seventy inhabitants, a grist mill, a saw mill,brewery, post office and two churches.(7)

Elmira. Perhaps the intersection of the two important roads, one running from Galt northward through Waterloo and through Woolwich to Arthur, the other from Guelph westward and now known as the Guelph-

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1. W. H. S., Vol. 1917, p. 16.
2. During the World War Berlin was changed to Kitchener.
3. Letter, Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.
4. Letter, Department of Surveys, Toronto, Ontario.
5. W. H. S., Vol. 1925, p. 17; also McDonald's Atlas, v--viii.
6. W. H. S., Vol. 1918, p. 30,
7. Smith, Canada West, Vol. 2, p. 115.

Elmira Highway, was responsible for locating the village of West Woolwich; for at this intersection Mr. Edward Bristow erected a log house which served as a tavern a store and a shoe shop.(1) By 1843 it also contained the postoffice with Mr. Bristow as postmaster.(2) On September 1, 1866, the name of West Woolwich post office was changed to Elmira.(3)

The origin of the name "Elmira" is somewhat legendary. In early days the people near Elmira were mostly English who were prone to say "eel" for heel and "ome" for home. The story is told (4) that in pioneer days an Englishman with his wife Mira was driving along with an ox-team on a heavy road where Elmira now stands, and when his oxen and his cart mired in the mud, hopelessly stuck, he called to his wife: 'Ell, Mira, let's go 'ome!" By dropping an "l" and writing a small "m" we have the future name of the village.

Elmira, like many other villages in the province, had an humble beginning at the intersection of two roads in a frontier forest, but it grew, prospered, and became a thriving village, one of the most important in the township.

St Jacobs. In 1850-51 Jacob C. Snyder built a saw mill, a grist mill and a woolen mill on the Conestoga River at St. Jacobs,(5) and in the same year the first store was opened by a Scotchman named Chalmers.(6) The St. Jacobs post office was established in 1852, (7) and the same year George W. Eby, who was appointed the first postmaster of the village, opened the second store.(8)

In later years St. Jacobs became famous when E. W. B. Snyder imported the first roller mill apparatus from

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1. W. H. S., Vol. 3, 1927, p. 287.
2. McDonald's Atlas, pp. v--viii.
3. Letter, Post Office Department, Ottawa, Canada.
4. W. H. S., Vol. 3, 1927, p. 358.
5. W. H. S., Vol. 1917, p. 30.
6. McDonald's Atlas, pp. v--viii.
7. Letter, Post Office Department, Ottawa, Canada.
8. W. H. S., Vol. 1917, p. 61.

Austria, thereby establishing the first modern grist mill in Canada. The flour ground by this mill proved of such good quality and so superior to the flour ground by the stone process that an extraordinary demand was created, not only in Ontario and in the Maritime Provinces, but also in the New England states and for export.

Heidelberg. Among the early arrivals near Heidelberg were my two grandfathers, Christian Krauter and John Meyer. In 1840 Mr. Krauter bought Lot 12, German Company Tract, (2) and with his family moved into his log house a mile east of Heidelberg.

In 1834 John Meyer bought Lot 22, located a mile east of Heidelberg, and four years later he established his home in a log house on this Lot.(3) In 1854 he laid out the southeast part of Heidelberg into lots and blocks.(4) The village had its beginning with a tavern at the crossroads.(5) Later there were added a store, the post office, a school, two churches, a grist mill, and a cheese factory; besides such workmen as a blacksmith, shoemaker, harnessmaker, and butcher. The post office was opened in 1854 with John Kessler as postmaster.(6)

In the early days Pilkington Block, a tract of land containing about 20,000 acres, lying east of Woolwich, was a part of Woolwich township and remained so until Waterloo county was organized in 1852 with its present boundary. This larger Woolwich had 84 inhabitants in 1825, and 1009 in 1841. In 1850 it contained 3501 people, and had one grist mill, four saw mills, and 8458 acres were under cultivation. Among the things produced in the crop of 1849 were 52,000 bushels of wheat, 21,000 bushels of oats, 6,000 bushels of peas, 26,000 bushels of potatoes, 21,000 bushels of turnips, 53,000 pounds of maple sugar, 3,000 pounds of butter, and

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1. W. H. S., Vol. 2, p. 185.
2. Deed, Register's Office, Kitchener, Ontario.
3. The Moyer History, p. 668.
4. W. H. S., Vol. 3, p. 363.
5. McDonald's Atlas, pp. v--viii.
6. Letter, Post Office Department, Ottawa, Ontario.

5,000 pounds of wool.(1)

Wellesley. This township, lying west of Woolwich and long known as Queen's Bush, was created in 1840,(2) surveyed in 1843, and the earliest patents are dated 1847.(3) However, squatters entered earlier. Settlers arrived at St. Clements in 1844 and at Hawkville in 1846.(4) Wellesley populated rapidly. There were 63 inhabitants in 1837, 254 in 1841, and 3,396 in 1850.(5) The Hawksville Post office with Gabriel Hawks the first postmaster was opened in 1852, and the St. Clements office in 1853.(6)

An Englishman's Story. In order to give my readers a vivid picture of how the Canadian settlers managed the problem of establishing themselves upon their farms in the timber lands of Ontario, there is inserted here a paraphrase excerpt of a story written by an English settler giving a brief account of his own experiences during the early years on his timbered farm in Upper Cananda.

> In December I obtained a tract of timber land and in February I contracted with two men to put up a log house for me twenty by twenty-eight feet, thirteen logs or that many feet high, to roof it with shingles and board up the gable ends; and to clear off one acre about the house to prevent the trees from falling on it. This shell of a building had merely a doorway cut out of the middle, and when a friend and a clergyman drove out with me in a single sleigh to see it, and we took our dinner at one end of the house and the horse at the other, on a miserable cold day in March, it looked wretched enough. Whilst snow and ice made good sleighing, I moved all of my effects

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1. Smith, Canada West, Vol. 2, p. 115.
2. Letter, Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa, Ontario.
3. Letter, Department of Surveys, Toronto, Ontario.
4. McDonald's Atlas, pp. v--viii.
5. Smith, Canada West, Vol. 2, p. 116.
3. Letter, Post Office Department, Ottawa, Ontario.

and a six month's stock of provisions to our new farm and in May I took my family to their forest home.

I will confess for a time our situation appalled me, for it seemed a hopeless struggle but I was out with my family, and as I did not want for energy, I set to work in earnest. I hired two Americans to chop the trees on four acres and a half at six dollars an acre and at the same time a man from home felled and chopped three acres more. My cleared acre I planted with potatoes, a little corn, and some turnips. My stock consisted of a cow and a yoke of steers three years old, with the management of which I was ignorant but after a few days I found no difficulty.

I was anxious to finish my house which I I was determined to do myself. During the summer I got it chinked between the logs with pieces of wood to make the inside flush and smooth, and to prevent the mud plaster on the outside from coming through. Then I put in the windows and a door, laid the floor and partitioned the house into two good rooms. On wet days I employed my man to dig a cellar under the house, so before winter I had made the log house comfortable within and, with the addition of some whitewash, smart without.

In August I cut some grass in a beaver meadow near by and sprinkled some salt through the little stack as we made it. After this we piled up the logs and cleared three acres which had been chopped, and by the end of September had it sown with wheat. The logging, though heavy, I did with the hired man and the steers, and before winter had it fenced with raîls.

In the fall I put up a log kitchen, also a shed for the cattle. During the winter the hired man chopped three more acres in which I assisted him now and then. With my beaver hay and

the tops of the fir trees, my cattle were kept fat all winter. In the spring the three acres were cleared, fenced, and cropped with corn, potatoes and turnips; and where the logs were burnt, the ashes were scattered and the place was planted with melons and cucumbers. A small patch was cleared off for a nursery in which apple seeds were sown, the trees now being ten and twelve feet high. I also put out several of the native wild plum trees which now bear an abundence of fine fruit. From this time about five acres yearly have been added to my farm. By taking care never to destroy logs that would make rails, a sufficient number of rails were always obtained from a clearing to fence it; and although the fields are small, the fences are all six feet or nine rails high.

In the spring my attention was directed to making an orchard, around which I made a straight fence with cedar posts thirteen rails high and which is now stocked with every kind of fruit to be had in the neighborhood. It flourished beyond all my expectations. My stock of animals has been increased gradually. I have added horses, sheep and poultry. Just six years after my arrival I was out of debt and had a deed to two hundred acres, thirty-six of which was cleared. My family consists of six and are growing up. I am just now building a frame house 26 by 36 feet two stories high, the timbers and shingles of which I purchased by disposing of a mare after using her five years and raising a pair of horses.

Some of my first cleared land is now nearly free of stumps. I have a good barn and stables, horses, cattle, sheep and poultry; an orchard, the trees of which were grown from seeds planted by myself. I have plenty to eat with some surplus. In short, I feel my family has surmounted every difficulty.

A Woodland Home

There is an abundance of literature in our libraries describing the homes in Upper Canada. From this we learn that the first dwelling was usually a log house which, though neat and comfortable within, had a gloomy appearance without. The early furniture was never very costly. It consisted of a homemade bed and a tick filled with dry leaves or straw; a table that might be taken for a chopping block; four or five benches of the same workmanship; a fireplace for heating and cooking; some dishes, bowls, crocks, and minor utensils comprised the total of the early settler's household possessions.

There is a family tradition that when my grandparents began housekeeping in Vaughan their furniture consisted of a homemade bed and table and some blocks of wood which were used for chairs; that when the first child was born a kind neighbor gave them a rocking chair having a seat of plaited basswood bark. This chair was a favorite resting place and remained in the home for many years.

Mrs. Marian Freeland, an aunt of mine, who lived just across the road from my grandfather's place and who is now ninety-three years old, hale and hearty, informed me that the first home on the Krauter homestead was a log house about sixteen or eighteen feet wide and about twenty-four feet long; that it had two rooms, a wood floor, a small cellar, one door, two glass windows, and a shingle roof; that she played with the Krauter girls and remembers the furniture was mostly hand made; that it consisted of a fireplace for cooking and heating, a bed, a table, a cupboard, two benches, a small rocker, some chairs and a high chair for the baby.

The surrounding region was all forest with a road cleared one mile west to the end of Woolwich township where Heidelberg now stands. Beyond this there were no roads, only trails leading into the forest, Queen's Bush, as it was called. Soon after the middle forties settlers began to arrive in large numbers and soon there were neighbors on all sides.

Life In The Bush

Imagine yourself visiting one of these pioneer homes. You would probably see an acre or two of cleared land studded with stumps, a log cabin near the center encircled by a zigzag rail fence, all surrounded by a huge forest populated with bird and animal life, and varigated with wild flowers such as johnny-jump-ups, Dutchman's breeches, jack in the pulpits, sweet Williams, trilliums and the like.

Inside the crude but warm and comfortable cabin would be revealed the scene of a modest home: a deep spacious fireplace, in winter piled high with logs that would burn many hours; long-armed cranes upon which to hang large pots and kettles; a broad mantelshelf lined with antiques, or with pewter candlesticks shining under the light of tallow candles; an armchair; a cupboard;and around the fireplace of evenings,the father reading a newspaper or leisurely puffing a pipe; the mother knitting, darning, or churning a batch of butter; and the daughter hooking a mat or learning to sew,—a busy picture of a happy home.

The person who selected timber land for his home must have been a busy man. After his house was built, the horses and oxen, the cows and swine needed shelter; and, year after year, more land had to be cleared. Trees were felled, logs were trimmed and fitted, and, with the aid of neighbors, the necessary buildings were erected.

The Canadian forest stood in the way of agricultural progress. Thousands of trees were destroyed each year during the early days as the work of clearing continued. The best logs were reserved for lumber, posts and cordwood. The poorer logs, brush and rubbish were burned. Easy splitting logs were made into rails. They usually obtained enough rails from a clearing to fence it into fields of five or six acres. Small stumps were grubbed; the larger ones rotted in the fields sufficiently to be removed in six or eight years.

During the time when the early settler was clearing his farm, it was the common practice for him to cut down the trees and chop the trunks and branches into

proper lengths for dragging. He would then set a day for a logging bee. On this day his neighbors, both men and women, would be on hand to take part in the bee. There was always great rivalry among the men to see who could perform the greatest feat in handling the largest logs while dragging them together with chains and oxen on large piles to be burned.

The women also took a great deal of interest in the day's performances, not only in the strenuous work of the men, but even more in their own work. It was an occasion when housewives and sweethearts showed their skill and ability in preparing and serving the favorite dishes of the season. Baking, cooking, and serving meals for this day was to them a delightful service rendered in a gay and happy mood.

Farm work in the early days was hard work. To plow among roots, stumps and glacial rocks with a team and a heavy, clumsy, poor-scouring plow, such as was used in those days, was slow, tedious, hard work. It tried a man's endurance, patience and strength. A firm rock or a root might stall the team, break the harness, or throw the plow out of the soil. Large stumps required from six to eight years of decay enough so the stumps could be removed.

Wheat, oats, peas, potatoes, carrots, mangels, a little corn, some garden vegetables and maple sugar were common products. Besides these, flax and wool were important in the production of linen and woolen goods. Wheat, oats and peas were sown broadcast by hand and harrowed in; potatoes were dropped in furrows and plowed under; corn and vegetables were planted with the hoe.

For winter use they made cabbage into sauerkraut, cucumbers into pickles, and the root crops were stored in a cellar under the barn or buried under ground for protection against freezing. Pumpkins, mangels, and ruta baga turnips were fed to cattle; oats and carrots to horses; peas and corn to hogs. Hay was cut with the scythe; wheat and oats were harvested with the cradle and bound by hand; peas were cut with the scythe and rolled into small bundles in the process

of cutting. They threshed wheat, oats and peas with a flail or with horses tramping them on a board floor.

During the growing season cattle were allowed the freedom of the open forest, while the swine roamed over the fenced part of the bush. When acorns grew abundantly, porkers were fat and the meat larders were full. Happy were our forefathers when they had stored away a full measure of food, feed and fuel for winter use.

Fuel was plentiful. The characteristic thing about their fuel was that it warmed them three times,—first, when they cut it into cordwood; second, when they worked it into stove wood; and again when they burned it.

After clearing had proceeded far enough to enable production of more than was required by the family, the question of marketing the surplus became a serious one. The nearest market was Dundas, located near the western shore of Lake Ontario forty miles away. For many years Dundas was the shipping port for Waterloo county and the territory westward between Lake Ontario and Lake Huron.(1) Here the grain, lumber and other farm products were delivered for shipment to larger markets.

There was great difficulty in transporting the farm products. The roads were nothing more than trails along which trees had been cut. No drainage had been undertaken. There were low and swampy places and streams had to be forded. In the spring and fall these roads were almost impassable, but in winter when sleighing was good, long lines of teams could be seen making their way along the main roads leading towards Dundas carrying the surplus farm products to market. The Beverly Road continued as the main road to and from Waterloo county and the lake port at Dundas. It saw heavy freighting until the railway was built in the fifties.(2)

Cash was scarce. Even after the grain and other products had been produced, they could not be sold on the home market. The absence of money stifled

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1 and 2. W. H. S., Vol. 2, p. 65.

buying and selling. Nearly all transactions were in trade. Barter was the common practice. The farmer traded his surplus to his neighbor or to the village grocer or the shoemaker for such things as the family needed. The housewife traded her butter and eggs to the grocer for spices, salt, rice, thread, cloth, or any other necessities which the farm did not supply. The Indian bartered a quarter of venison or basket of speckled trout for a loaf of bread and a bowl of sour milk, and the fish peddler passed along the road once or twice a week singing his melodious song of "Fresh fish, fresh fish. Fish for sale. Herring mit schwenz." (1)

My uncle J. W. Meyers informs me that his father took the first wheat he raised on his farm to the Dundas Mill which was the nearest place that paid cash for wheat at the time he and grandfather Krauter were clearing their farms; that his father intended to sell his wheat but the mill was not buying so he had it ground into flour, the bran being run into the tailrace of the mill for it was considered of no more value than sawdust; that he brought the flour home and traded some of it to the shoemaker for what shoes the family needed, some to the merchants for such necessities as were not produced on the farm.

During the first fifteen years on the farm, the family tradition is that grandfather Krauter marketed his surplus wheat at Dundas near Lake Ontario. Roads were often impassable, so the wheat was usually taken to market during the winter months while sleighing was good. The local mills in Waterloo county seldom bought wheat before the Grand Trunk Railway came to Berlin (Kitchener) in 1856.

The scarcity of money made many inconveniences. But if the early Canadian could keep on hand a supply of maple syrup and jonnycake, roast pork, sauerkraut and mashed potatoes, and pumpkin pie—which he seldom failed to do, he felt perfectly indifferent regarding those conveniences which were not so very es-

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1. W. H. S., Vol. 3, p. 44.

sential nor yet so iminently profitable; and his wife, like himself, looking forward to a day of greater prosperity was quite reconciled to her humble forest home.

While grandfather was busy year after year clearing land, building fences, plowing and harrowing, sowing and reaping, grandmother was equally busy. She cared for the babies, cooked and baked, washed, scrubbed, and kept the home and family scrupulously clean and sanitary. She sewed and mended, knit and spun, pieced and quilted, milked the cows and churned the butter. She made the clothing and the bedding, the mats and rugs, the candles and the soap for all the family. She grew flowers and vegetables, and gathered roots and herbs for the medicine chest. In sickness she was the doctor and the nurse. She was the sympathetic spirit, the angel of mercy that smoothed away the ripples and ruffles of daily life. She mellowed the aches and pains of chidhood. She lived a life of active service. Home would not have been home without her.

As years came and went, more land was cleared; the tillable acreage was enlarged; crops increased; flocks and herds multiplied; profits accumulated slowly; and after six or seven years had been spent in his humble home, the thrifty householder usually found himself out of debt and just when he was well established, a fervent desire to build a new and better mansion more suited to his taste took possession of him. My grandfather was no exception to this rule. His new home was completed about 1846; new furniture was procured; the family now consisting of father, mother, Sarah, Barbara, John, and Caroline, moved into their new quarters and things went on smoothly and happily.

A Log Mansion

The house which is now ninety years old and still used as a residence on the Krauter homestead was built by my grandfather. Mrs. Elizabeth Huehnergard, his daughter, informed me that the framework of the house is made of logs, and Mrs. Marian Freeland who was born before the house was built also says that the house is a log house and after it had been used as a residence

eight or ten years, it was lathed, plastered, weather-boarded and painted a deep red with white trimmings, and that her family who lived just across the road thought the house looked pretty in its new coat.

The house is thirty-three feet long and thirty feet wide. The cellar is large and roomy, about fourteen by twenty-eight feet, located beneath the eastern half of the house. The first story with a ceiling nine feet high has three rooms, a kitchen, a parlor and a bed-room. The kitchen extends across the west end of the house, being about fourteen by twenty-eight feet. It served as a kitchen, a dining room and, for most of the year, a living room. The parlor was used when visitors were entertained and during the cold days of winter.

The second story with a ceiling seven feet, eight inches high had three bed rooms, a small store room, and a hall. The attic is one spacious room under the roof. There is a porch extending across the whole length of the house, both in front and the rear of the house, with a large annex in the rear, used as a wood shed.(1)

About one hundred yards north of the house stands a large barn. Credit is given to the German emigrants from Switzerland for having introduced the bank barns in Pennsylvania,(2) and the Pennsylvania Germans introduced them in Canada. These barns consist of two, sometimes three, floors. They are built into the side of a small hill in such a way that, on the lower side, the first floor is level with the ground, while on the upper side the second floor is level with the ground. The second floor is divided into four large compartments. The two central parts have doors large enough to admit a team and a load of hay or grain. After harvest the grain was stored on the second floor until winter when it was threshed.

The horses and the cattle were kept on the first floor

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1. Letter, Mrs. E. K. H.
2. W. H. S., Vol. 3, p. 241.

Note: Mrs. E. K. H. stands for Mrs. Elizabeth Krauter Huehnergard, daughter of Christian Krauter.

which was partly under ground. The barn also had a granary, a large cellar, and a sheepfold. Besides the house and the barn there were also a brick oven, a smokehouse, a pig sty, a machine and tool house, and an ash hopper.

Water was supplied from two wells, one near the house and the other near the barn; and from an ever-flowing spring, located in the east field. From this spring water was tiled under ground westward across the road into a trough where the livestock from the barn yard might drink. A windmill was erected between the house and the barn in 1891, and a new barn was built in 1899.

Old buildings reveal much of the character of the early settlers and will, in time, all be removed to make room for more modern improvements. To invest the old home with any great degree of interest may be difficult, but we owe our forefathers much. Ontario as it is today, in all its beauty and richness in agricultural finish is due to the courageous men and women who faced, without flinching, the trials and perils of the early settler. May the memory of their early sacrifices, their heroic deeds, and their high ideals of right and justice never fade.

Those things most ancient and desolate, that apart from their associations, are the least interesting, have often the greatest attraction. So it is with the old home. It still stands, a product of their hands, a monument to their courage, a beacon pointing to higher ideals and and nobler aspirations in life.

Farm and Home Activities

The Orchard.(1) Many were the activities on the old homestead when it was yet new. Early in the development of the farm, an orchard was started which, when completed, contained about four acres. A lane

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1. J. W. Meyers, born 1851, in the stone house across the road from the east orchard, says in a letter: "I remember the planting of the orchard on the east side of the lane. I rather think it was about 1857. The west orchard was bearing fruit before 1850. The trees were large when I was very young."

from the road to the barnyard divided it into two nearly equal parts. There was a well kept garden and a lawn located between the road and the house.

The orchard and garden contained almost every kind of fruit to be found in this vicinity; apples: early apples, fall apples, winter apples; the early harvest, red astrachan, gravenstien, the rambo, russets, pippins, the northern spy, the juicy snow apple and many more; apples sweet, tart and sour, cherries bright red, dark red, sweet and sour; plums golden yellow, purple, red and blue; among small fruits currants both red and black, gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, grapes, elderberries and rhubarb.

Vivid memories of the fruit pastries that grandmother and her daughters used to make still linger—apple pie, cherry pie and gooseberry pie made without skimping sugar; jams, jellies, preserves and fruit butters; shortcakes, apple dumplings, fritters and schnitz und knepf. These still stimulate the palate when memory goes roaming through childhood days of long ago.

The Smokehouse. A little northeast of the house stands a brick building which is here called the smokehouse. It was built a number of years later than the main buildings. The floor is now laid in brick. At one end there is a fireplace and a large oven; at the other, a smokehouse and the apparatus for drying apples. In this house the family made their soap and candles; boiled their apple butter; peeled and cored and dried their apples; and baked their bread and pies. Here at butchering time they cut and ground their meats; made sausages and headcheese; rendered lard and tallow; cured and smoked the bacon, hams and sausage.

Paring Bees. During the balmy days of autumn when the orchard trees were bending under loads of ripening apples,—red, yellow, green and russet,—young folks often gathered at a friendly home in the twilight hours of evening to share a neighbor's company, and to pare and quarter apples for making schnitz and apple butter. Such a gathering was called a schnitzing bee. Although it was an evening of toilsome work,

it was also a gala social occasion, combining work with the art of being neighborly. It gave the young man an opportunity to cease his usual work and try his hand at entertaining the girls, and the girls an opportunity to display their charming hospitality, each in her own graceful winning way.

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Before the apple peeler came into use, it was an evening's work to pare and core one or two barrels, depending on the number present. They did not keep late hours, but before going to their several homes, the young people supped together: cake, coffee and pie, or a pretzel with a glass of cider.

After some of the children were married, when there were uncles and aunts and cousins to provide for, the work of paring and drying apples became more tedious. "In my time," says one of the children, "the schnitzing bee was a thing of the past. Each family did their own work. We used to peel and core seven bushels of apples twice a week for drying schnitz. Father peeled them with the peeler. The rest of us cored and quartered them. He gave a grain bagful to each of the children: Caroline, your mother, Rosina, Polly, and Jacob. None of them had apples. We also boiled a kegful of applebutter for each. That meant some work. We worked in the big orchards for weeks; glad we were when it was over for another year."(1) During the early days apples were dried under the noonday sun or by the kitchen fire; in later years, by artificial heat in the smokehouse on some large racks.

Making Apple Butter. Waiblingen, the place where grandfather Krauter was born and lived during his youth, was noted for its excellent vineyards and orchards. Here, no doubt, he learned the various uses to which the several varieties of apples were adapted. In establishing his orchard he selected a large variety of apples: some for making apple butter, some for cider and vinegar, and others for their eating and keeping qualities.

To make good apple butter it is necessary to have

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1. Letter, Mrs. E. K. H.

good cider and such apples, to cook with it, as will blend well to make a tasty rich flavor. The east orchard consisted almost wholly of a large variety of apples for making cider, butter, dried apples and vinegar. From these grandfather was able, with apparent ease, to make a proper selection.

The first cider made to be used on the Krauter homestead was made with a hand driven machine.

> "Your grandfather, John Meyer, had a hand power apple grinder and press. My father, Christian Krauter, and other neighbors made their cider there until the cider mills came."(1)
>
> "My father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. John Meyer, brought a large copper kettle from Ohio when they came to Canada. That kettle made the apple butter for the whole neighborhood."(2)

It was not long, however, until cider mills were established. After this, when time came to make apple butter, it became the custom to load a wagon with cider apples from the east orchard, and with them a cider barrel or two. The next morning the family was up early enough to start the apples on their way to the mill by four o'clock, because a person coming late was often obliged to wait his turn till late in the day or even till the next day.

The cider mill which Mr. Krauter patronized was located about a mile north of Heidelberg. It consisted of three parts: a small horse power for running the machine; a grinder for cutting and crushing the apples; and a press, consisting of two strong compartments into which the pulp was conducted after leaving the grinder. In these compartments the pulp was subjected to great pressure. This separated the cider and the pulp, and forced the cider through heavy straining cloths which lined the compartments. The cider then flowed to one end of the press into a vat from which it was transferred to barrels and taken home.

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1. Letter, Mrs. E. K. H.
2. Letter, John W. Meyers.

A cider barrel full of cider was especially interesting to the children. It had a small hole near one end through which gas might escape should the cider begin to ferment; but this little hole had still another use. In the twilight hours at nightfall, the younger children somewhat fearful, took turns at straddling the barrel and drawing deep draughts of cider through this hole with wheat straws until the buttons almost burst. Alas! The glad days of sweet cider time are now memories of childhood days gone by.

While the cider was being made at the mill, the folks at home were busy gathering, peeling and coring apples to be used in making the butter. They cleaned the copper kettle and hung it in the fireplace. It was a small task the next morning to fill the kettle with cider and build a fire, and the process of boiling down the cider was on the way. It was continued with a slow and steady fire until the cider was boiled down to about half its original volumn, then quartered apples, usually Talman Sweet, were added.

The earliest stirring apparatus consisted of a perforated pear-shaped ladle, rounded at the bottom and attached at right angles to a long handle. With an almost ceaseless motion the operator pushed the stirrer back and forth over the bottom of the kettle from early morning till late at night to prevent the butter from sticking and burning.

Later the device for stirring the butter was attached within the kettle. It consisted of an upright beam with side sweeps and a horizontal crank. A circular motion was imparted to the beam and the sweeps by using a long handle with which to turn the crank, causing the sweeps to turn and brush the bottom of the kettle to prevent the butter from burning.

Grandfather's apple butter contained few or no spices. Extra hours of slow boiling, careful stirring, and well selected apples produced a superior butter. Processing was continued well into the night, until the butter was thick and dark red, a tart, rich, tasty spread; and what was more appetizing to a hungry child just home from school than a large slice of grandmother's well baked bread covered with creamed cottage cheese

and a generous layer of grandfather's apple butter! What a moan and wail and mutter when they missed the cottage cheese and grandpa's apple butter.

Maple Sugar. Early settlers in America found that the Indians on both sides of the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes were making sugar in a crude way from the sap of the American maple by extracting the sap from the trees and dropping clean hot stones into it until enough water evaporated to leave a waxy sweet substance that was both wholesome and nutritious. It was only a few years until maple sugar and maple syrup became important articles of food where ever the sugar maple was found.

In the early spring before the winter frosts had all cleared away, while there were still some patches of snow here and there, the farmers began tapping the trees by boring small holes into the trunks of the trees in a slightly upward direction into which they drove spouts and placed buckets under them to catch the sap. The sap thus obtained was collected and taken to the sugar camp where it was evaporated to the consistency of syrup in large vats or in kettles. It was then strained or clarified and poured into moulds where it crystallized into appetizing brown sugar. Four gallons of good sap made about a pound of sugar, and a single tree yielded from two to six pounds in a season, (1) depending largely on the kind of season and the age of the tree.

"Sugaring off" is boiling the syrup until it has the right consistency to crystallize well. It is an important step. Great care is necessary lest it burn. Frequently in the smaller camps it was taken to the kitchen stove to sugar off.

Sugaring off was sometimes the occasion of a gay social gathering. On the invitation of the proprietor the young people gathered at the camp. The height of the entertianment was reached when sugaring off was completed. It was then that the pulling and the eating of taffy was begun. As the syrup reached the

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1. International Encyclopedia, Vol. 9, p. 1476.

granulating stage it was cooled and pulled. After it was pulled to the proper consistency everybody helped himself.

There was cause of considerable merriment if some one happened to bite off too big a piece, for the taffy was very sticky. Opening the mouth and talking were then quite impossible until the taffy was well dissolved. Another way to serve this delicacy was to dip a wooden paddle into a bowl of the finished product while it was still hot and then lap off the taffy as it cooled. Glorious childhood memories!

Maple sugar and maple syrup are rare products now, cane sugar and beet sugar having taken their places on the market; but when maple syrup may be had unadulterated, it is still a tasty spread for buckwheat cakes, waffles, and the like.

From 1800 on to the close of the century, making maple sugar was an important industry in Ontario. In 1849 the farmers of Woolwich township made 53,000 pounds of maple sugar, or about fifteen pounds for every man, woman, and child in the township.(1) Much of the sugar and syrup consumed by our grandparents was made in the sugar camp of their own farm.

Baking. Man made bread in primitive times. He gathered wild grain, soaked it in water, pressed it firmly into cakes and dried it in the sun. The Israelites in the time of Moses, used leaven in making bread.(2) The art of making bread improved slowly with the march of time. The first modern roller mill in North America was established at St. Jacobs, Ontario by E. W. B. Snyder.(3) They produced superior flour, and were located only four miles from the Krauter homestead. The good housewives at that time made bread that can scarcely be excelled.

Most of the baking was done in an outdoor oven—a brick structure, dome-shaped, about seven feet high with strong thick walls. The baking-chamber was

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1. Smith, Canada West, Vol. 2, p. 115.
2. Exodus 12: 15-17.
3. W. H. S., Vol. 1921, article on E. W. B. Snyder.

dome-shaped, between two and three feet high, having a door at one end and a flue at the other. The floor of the baking-chamber was about three feet above the ground. In this sort of an oven grandmother baked her bread and pies once a week during the summer and once each fortnight in the winter.

When baking time arrived she built a fire within the oven and kept it burning briskly until the oven walls were heated hot; then she removed the ashes to a pit below and with a longhandled paddle pushed the pans of bread well into the oven. Within an hour the bread was baked in even, well-browned, appetizing loaves; and for flavor, for appearance, taste and texture, the commercial bakers of today, with all their modern equipment and expert management, have not excelled the bread baked by our grandmothers in their forest frontier home seventy-five and a hundred years ago.

Among the more common of grandmother's bakings may be listed the following: bread, buns, coffee cake and doughnuts; pies including apple, cherry, gooseberry, strawberry, currant, elderberry, rhubarb, pumpkin, latwerg pie, schmier kase pie, and zweibel pie; fruit cobblers and shortcakes of various kinds; raisin cookies, doughnuts, ginger snaps, candy and caraway cookies; fruit potpies and meat potpies; apple dumplings, fritters and fett kuchen.

Among the dishes quite uncommon today which grandmother used to prepare were these: rivel soup, noodle soup and brei, roly-poly puddings and bread dumplings, stink kase and hoffer kase, sauerkraut und speck, sauerkraut und knepf, sauerkraut und blutwurst, schnitz und knepf, dampfnoodles und bauer knepf, roasted barley or roasted wheat coffee, and for those somewhat indisposed some herb tea of peppermint or camomile.

Spinning and Dying. Wool and flax were common products in Woolwich. Every farmer kept a flock of sheep. When the warm weather of spring arrived, the sheep were driven to the Conestoga River about a mile north of the Krauter homestead and herded in a rail pen which had been built for the common use of all the farmers in the neighborhood. One by one the

sheep were taken into the water, two or three feet deep, where the wool was washed thoroughly, and after returning the sheep home they were allowed the freedom of the meadow or a cleanly bedded sheepcote for a day or two until their wool was well dried.

A man by the name of Grem was the sheepshearer for all the farmers in the neighborhood. After shearing the sheep the wool was rolled, every fleece into a small bundle, and eight or ten bundles were rolled into a blanket for better handling. Those fleeces which were considered the finest wool were separated from the rest and later made into cloth. After shearing and sorting the wool it was taken to the mill to be carded. (1) The nearest carding mills were established at St. Jacobs in 1851.(2)

The spinning wheel used by grandmother and her daughters was one with a large wheel about four or four and a half feet in diameter. It was propelled by a quick thrust of the hand. A small band passing over the wheel and around the spindle caused the spindle to revolve rapidly when the wheel was in motion. Carded wool strands attached to the apex of the spindle were twisted into yarn by its motion as the operator held and stretched the strands to the desired size as she moved backwards from the spindle. After the yarn was spun, it was wound upon the spindle by turning the wheel; and when the spindle was full, it was reeled upon a four-armed reel into skeins. The completion of a skein was announced by a sharp clap of the reel.

How well and with what speed the spinners did their work is revealed in the following incident related by John W. Meyer: "When Mr. Grem had sheared four or five sheep your grandfather, Mr. Krauter, took the fleeces to the St. Jacobs mill to have them carded. When he returned with the carded wool your mother and her sisters had the spinning wheels ready, and as

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1. Before the carding mills were established on the frontier, carding was done in the home. The wool was combed by hand into strands of the proper size for spinning.
2. W. H. S.,Vol. 1918, p. 30.

soon as possible they began to spin. By evening they had finished spinning and had reeled the yarn into skeins from the wool that was on the sheep's back in the morning. Had it not been for dyeing, the yarn might have gone to the weaver the next morning. This day's work was an outstanding spinning accomplishment in the Heidelberg community."

Dyeing followed spinning. It is surprising how well and with what beautiful fast colors,—red, blue, yellow and green, all in different shades,—the housewives on frontier were able to dye their yarns seventy-five years ago. For black they used vitriol and logwood; for blue, indigo; for red, madder with alum; for yellow, fleh-kraut, a barnyard weed, with alum; for green, they first dyed yellow then blue with indigo; for gray, they dyed some wool black before it was carded, then mixed it with white. These colors were worked in many artistic ways and variegated forms in their woolen yarns, cloths, blankets, knittings and sewings.(1)

Sewing and Knitting. The needle and thread, a cake of wax, a pair of scissors, and a set of knitting needles were essential articles in all the homes in Woolwich. From the time of the early settlements till as late as 1875 much of the material used in making clothing, bedding and rugs, and all the woolens and linens were produced on the farm and made into the necessary clothes, wearing apparel, linens and woolens by the mothers and grandmothers in their own homes. Every girl began to sew as soon as she could thread a needle.

Almost every farm in Woolwich had a flock of sheep and usually a few acres of flax. The wool and the flax fiber were carded or combed and spun, some coarser some finer, depending on what the final product was to be. For cloth the material was spun somewhat fine. It was then dyed by the housewife and woven on a hand loom by the local weaver. Homespun clothing was the common thing. My parents were married in homespun.

As a lad of a dozen years, the writer lived in Wool-

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1. Letter, Mrs. E. K. H.

wich until 1880 and does not remember of ever wearing a single article of clothing that was purchased readymade prior to that time. Every article of wearing apparel, dresses, aprons, coats, overcoats, vests, trousers, shirts, stockings, hats, caps, tams, mittens, and scarfs used by the family were made by the mothers and daughters, and the boots and shoes were made by the village shoemaker.

A fur cap made by the writer's mother prior to 1877 was worn by him as late as 1915 when it finally found its way to the rag barrel. It deserved a better fate for it was not yet worn out. Perhaps it found this ignominious end because it was unbecoming for one of his age and profession to wear a piece of head gear so ancient; or perhaps, because all the arrivals in his family were girls to whom such an old piece of apparel had no appeal.

Among the relics from Woolwich now in the writer's possession are several woolen blankets and linen sheets that were spun by his mother seventy years ago. The design of one of the blankets is a variegated combination of squares and rectangular figures, differing in size and color, and so interwoven among one another as to produce a beautiful harmonious design of brilliant colors,—red, blue, green and gray. The blankets are apparently good for seventy years more; and the linen sheets?—they seem to be indestructible.

Rugs. During the quarter of the century between 1850 and 1875 there were few, if any, homes in Woolwich that had carpets covering the whole floor of a room, but there were small rugs in front of each bed and in front of other important pieces of furniture. In size they were about two or three by four or five feet. They were made of rags obtained from old garments which, after being washed, were dyed in various colors and torn into strips about a half inch in width, wound into balls and stored away to await the time when they would be made into rugs.

The design of a rug usually consisted of a central figure such as a bouquet of flowers, a house, or an animal. The central figure was surrounded by a field of harmonizing colors, and this by a border of several in-

ches wide giving the rug the appearance of an attractive picture. The tool used in making rugs was a hook made from an ordinary table fork, at the lower end of which, after the tines were broken off, the mechanic of the home filed an appropriate hook.

In making the rug, a piece of burlap of the desired size was hemmed and stretched upon a frame. After the design of the rug was chalked upon the burlap, the work of hooking was begun and when it was finished, it added beauty to the appearance of the room and afforded considerable comfort on cold winter mornings.

Providing Meat. The forests of Canada contained an abundance of wild game and the numerous lakes and streams many fish and wild fowl which supplied much food in the early days for those who enjoyed hunting and fishing, but my grandfather shunned the use of a gun and did not enjoy casting for fish, preferring rather the beef, veal, mutton, pork and fowl from his own herds and flocks. Having been an apprentice to a butcher he was skilled in the art of slaughtering and dressing animals, and in cutting and curing meats of various kinds.

To supply the family with meat it was customary, on the approach of winter, to slaughter four or five hogs and work them up into hams, bacon, shoulders, spareribs, backbones, sausages, headcheese, pickled feet, liver sausage, blutwurst, tongues, brains and even tails. Tails were considered a delicacy by tht children

On butchering days grandfather was up early. A brisk fire under the large iron kettle soon heated some water, and one by one the hogs were slaughtered, scalded, scraped, dressed, cooled and cut. One by one the several parts were prepared, each in its own special way. Hams, bacon and shoulders were cut and trimmed; sausage meats were ground and put into casings; headcheese products were cooked, put into stomach casings and pressed; and fatty parts were made into lard.

After cooling and cutting the meat it was ready for curing. This was accomplished by putting the meat in a brine solution, a common recipe for which was: "For every hundred pounds of meat use four or five gallons

of water, enough salt to make an egg float, brown sugar two pounds, and saltpeter two ounces; mix well. In six weeks it should be removed from the brine and, after drying several days, it is ready for smoking."

Most farm homes had an unpretentious smoke house about six by eight feet. It had several poles extending from side to side about six feet above the floor from which to hang the meat, while on the floor an iron pot contained some slowly, smoldering, smoking chips. The principal meats for smoking were hams, shoulders, bacon, headcheese, sausage, and a piece of beef for making dried beef.

It was also customary on the Krauter farm to slaughter a fat steer each year. reserving a hind quarter for home use. The balance was sold to the local market or to some of the neighbors.

In order to supply the table with choice fresh meat during harvest time, several neighbors would join in slaughtering a young sheep, each one taking his turn in supplying a animal and each one sharing his portion of the meat. By serving some fowl now and then on special occasions, the family had a variety of wholesome fresh and cured meat through the year.

Making Soap. The ash hopper was an important part of the equipment on the timber farms of Canada in the middle of the 19th century. My grandmother used the hopper regularly in making soap for the use of her family. It was a water tight wooden container in which the wood ashes were deposited until soap making time. She then poured rain water over it in sufficient amounts to cause it to form a concentrated lye by seeping slowly through the ashes into an earthen vessel below the hopper.

The less desirable fat and tallow obtained when butchering, the cracklings, the rinds, and the fat and grease which accumulated from day to day were used in making soap. They were heated over a slow fire in a large iron kettle, and enough lye to emulsify the grease was added slowly. The contents were stirred slowly and, if necessary, more lye was added intermittently until all the grease was well saponified. Near

the close of the process a strong salt brine was added to assist in separating the soap from the liquid. After cooling the soap and cuttign it into bars it was ready for use.

Candles and Lamps. One hundred years ago when our grandparents began their married life, there were no brilliant lights as we have them today. In their simple home life they were content with the light of a tallow candle. Each family made its own candles. The device used for making them consisted of a tin frame for supporting six or twelve molds in an upright position. A shallow trough connected the cylindrical molds at the top; and a small wick, fastened to a stick laid across the top, was passed through each mold, stretched tight and fastened at the bottom with a knot. Clean tallow, containing a little rosin to make it firmer, was melted and poured into the trough until the molds were well filled. After cooling, the candles were ready to be used.

For use in the house, candles were mounted on candlesticks. For out doors or to use in the barn, they were mounted in a simple device made especially for using candles. It consisted of a tin box about five inches square and seven inches high, having a pane of glass on one side, a socket inside for holding the candle, several small holes for ventilating, and a handle to facilitate carrying it. These simple homemade lights were the only means my grandparents had for lighting their home during the first thirty years of their married life.

Coal oil lamps began to displace tallow candles in western Woolwich in the early sixties. The writer's father, Solomon Meyer, is said to have brought the first coal oil lamp into the neighborhood of Heidelberg. It brought consternation to the mothers. Children were seldom permitted in the room where it was for fear it might explode. The first lamps were fastened high up on the window frame or placed upon the mantel shelf where children could not reach them.

Thus wrote an uncle of mine: "I well remember when we went from tallow candles to coal oil lamps. I think it was in the winter of 1861-62 when, one evening as I was doing my home work for school, your father came home from some distant center of trade and brought

with him, what we afterwards knew as a coal oil lamp and a gallon of coal oil. The store-keeper had shown him how to use it, so he put the lamp and wick together, filled the globe with oil and put a match to it. From that time all my home work for that evening was forgotton. With my knees on the bench and my elbows on the table, I sat amazed with my eyes on that lamp! I well remember my mother sending me to bed."(1)

Although the oil lamp was introduced in some of the homes in Woolwich in the early sixties, it did not supplant the candle till many years later. In our own home as late as 1880, there was one lamp fastened to the window frame in the living room. In the kitchen, the bed room, up stairs, in the cellar, and in barn the tallow candle was used well into the last quarter of the century.(2)

Agricultural Progress

From ancient days to the nineteenth century, farming operations were carried on mostly by man power. The year 1850 may be said to mark the time when machine power began to be substituted rapidly for man power in the agricultural field. McMaster in his "History of the People of the United States" says that the Massachusetts farmer who witnessed the Revolutionary War plowed his land with a wooden bull plow, sowed his grain broadcast, cut it with a scythe, and threshed it on his barn floor with a flail. When he ground it, he used a pestle and mortar or crushed it in a hollow of a stone.(3)

The period from 1830 to 1860 witnessed the beginning of many changes in American agriculture. The ever increasing population called for larger agricultural

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1. Letter, John W. Meyers.
2. Among the things listed in a sale bill printed in 1849 were the following items: A pair of oxen and a yoke, two ox carts, a plow with a wooden mole board, 1500 ten-foot fence rails, a sixty gallon soap kettle, 50 gallons of soft soap, 10 gallons of maple syrup, 85 sugar troughs, two spinning wheels, 3 scythes and cradles, one dozen wooden pitchforks, 30 pounds of mutton tallow; some hams, bacon and lard.
3. Farm Machinery, by Davidson and Chase, p. 2.

production, and the rapid building of railroads stimulated farming by bringing the markets of the world to the farmer's door. This in turn stimulated the production of better implements.

Our grandparents must have found some pleasure in the thought that they were living in the 19th century, for during the middle and the latter part of that century the farming industry made many important improvements which lightened the burdens and lessened much of the drudgery of farm life.

Tillage Tools. It was early discovered that working the soil improved the production of crops. Among man's early tools were the plow and the harrow. The first plow was nothing more than a sharp-pointed crooked stick.(1) The point was thrust into the soil and a man or an ox pulled while the plowman guided it. This primitive way of plowing was used many centuries.

The Romans improved the plow by pointing it with iron. The coulter, a blade for cutting the sod, was added early. The Israelites used some form of share and coulter; for it is written that they "went unto the Philistines to sharpen every one his share and coulter."(2) There was but little improvement in the plow until after the middle ages. The Dutch produced a plow having a beam, two handles, and a wooden moldboard stripped with iron. It had been imported into England by 1730,(3) and served as a model for the English people and the American colonists.

One type of an early American plow which the farmers used as late as 1820 was the clumsy Colony plow. It had a heavy wooden beam ten feet long, a wooden moldboard stripped with iron, and a flat bar landside four feet long.(4) With such an unwieldly plow two men and four or six oxen could plow an acre or two a day.(5)

Robert Ransome of England in 1785 constructed a

1. World Book, Vol. 8, p. 4709; also Farm Machinery, p. 52.
2. I Samuel 13-20.
3. Farm Machinery, p. 52.
4. The Plow, Deere and Company, p. 2
5. McCormick Source Material, p. 2.

plow with a cast-iron share. Twelve years later Charles Newbolt of New Jersey patented a cast-iron plow having a moldboard, a share, and a landside all in one casting. He spent $30,000 to introduce it, but the farmers would have none of it, many claiming that the iron poisoned the ground and made the weeds grow.(1) Moreover if the point became broken or worn out, the plow was entirely worthless. Jethro Wood of Scipio, New York remedied this by making a cast-iron plow, casting the bottom in sections so that worn out or broken parts could be replaced.(2) This improvement was made in 1819, from which time until the forties the cast iron plows were supreme, but they did not scour nor turn the soil well.

Eventually moldboards with a smoother surface were designed for soils which were sticky. This was accomplished by using steel which was capable of being highly polished. The steel moldboard was first made in 1833 by John Lane of Chicago, who used three strips of saw blade for a moldboard and one strip for a share, all fastened to an iron frame. (3)

However it was John Deere, a pioneer blacksmith of Grand Detour, Illinois who gave the world a practical steel plow. He took a piece of a broken saw, the only available steel, heated it and with a wooden mallet shaped a one piece moldboard and a share. He made a landside and a standard from wrought iron and a beam and two handles from seasoned white oak. After many trials on near by farms, and after many changes in the shape of the moldboard, the day finally came in 1837 when his plow made a clear cut furrow, the soil turned over well and shed cleanly from the moldboard.(4)

Mr. Deere began to make plows for his neighbors. His orders for plows increased. Broken saw steel was soon exhausted. In 1843 he shipped steel from Eng-

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1. Faulkner, Harold U., American Economic History, p. 258.
2. Farm Machinery, p. 54.
3. Farm Machinery, p. 55.
4. Deere and Company, A Brief History, p. 3.

land. In 1846 he received the first shipment of cast steel made in the United States under his own direction. In 1847 he moved to Moline, Illinois, built a small shop and sold 700 plows the first year.(1) This was seven years after Mr. Krauter bought his farm.

The next improvement in the plow was made by James Oliver of South Bend, Indiana who produced the chilled steel plow in 1869. Chilled steel eliminated blowholes and the steel was less brittle.(2) This was a light durable plow with a moldboard shaped so as to turn the soil well, and designed to economize draft power. After this, invention followed invention until we now have gang plows, sulky plows, side-hill plows, subsoil plows, and lastly the tractor gang plows combined with a seeder and a sectional harrow which have helped to reduce the time of plowing, sowing and harrowing over 90 per cent from 1830 to 1900.(3)

The first harrow was nothing more than the branch of a tree. The limb chosen for a harrow was trimmed so as to produce a good scratching surface. It was dragged through the field to pulverize the soil or to cover grain which had been broadcast. Later the harrow was a forked branch with a crossbar, each arm being provided with several spikes to scratch the soil. (4) From this the "A" harrow was developed. Then followed rollers, drags, sectional iron harrows, disk harrows, spring-tooth harrows, and harrows combined with gang plows and with seeders. The original tool for cultivating crops was the hoe; then came the "A" harrow, the double shovel, the walking and the riding cultivator.

Reaping Tools. In ancient days wheat grew wild on the plains of Asia, and man probably reaped and harvested wheat by plucking the heads and shelling them in the palms of his hand. In the scriptures it

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1. Deere and Company, A Brief History, p. 4.
2. Faulkner, p. 259.
3. Yearbook, Vol. 1899,p. 316.
4. Farm Machinery, p. 18.

is written that the Hebrews used a sickle for harvesting their grain.(1) This simple tool was man's harvesting machine for many centuries. The scythe, a modified enlarged sickle, was an important tool in harvesting hay and grain.

In 1794 a Scotchman invented what was described as a most marvelous and winderful machine for cutting grain. It could do as much in one day as seven men could with a sickle. This marvelous machine was only a grain cradle.(2) It consisted of a scythe and a cradle. The cradle is a wooden attachment having several long teeth which catch the grain as it falls in cutting and helps to place the grain in even swaths to simplify binding. It came into use about 1800 and greatly improved the harvesting of grain.(3)

The American cradle was developed in America and was used for reaping grain until after the middle of the nineteenth century. It was an improved form of the European types which the colonists brought with them from Europe.

> "It stands ahead of all other hand tools devised for the reaping of grain. When it was once perfected, its use spread to all countries with very little change in form. It has been displaced by the reaper almost entirely; yet there are places in this country and abroad where conditions are such that reaping machines are impracticable and where the cradle still has a work to do."(4)

The Reaper. Simultaneously with the improvement of the tillage tools came the invention of mowers and reapers to keep pace with the increased production which the new plow made possible. The man who was the most energetic and who seemed to have acquired the greatest success in the production of a reaper was Cyrus McCormick, a Scotch-Irish blacksmith from Vir-

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1. Mark 4, 29 and Joel 3, 13.
2. Yearbook, Vol. 1899, p. 318.
3. Faulkner, p. 259.
4. Farm Machinery, p. 137.

ginia, who obtaned a patent for a reaper in 1834.

The first McCormick reaper was rather a clumsy affair. It had a serrated sickle for cutting the grain, a sickle bar for supporting the sickle, a reel for pressing the grain against the sickle and upon the platform, and two wheels for supporting the machine, the outer and larger of which imparted motion to the sickle by means of a pitman rod. The machine was drawn by one horse, and required two men to operate it, both on foot—one to manage the horse, the other to rake the gavels of grain off the platform with a hand rake.(1)

Although Mr. McCormick turned his whole attention to the improvement of the reaper which he continued to manufacture on a farm in Virginia, the machine was not a success until 1843 after he had made several important improvements, especially in the cutting device. In that year he sold twenty-nine machines and received twenty-seven certificates of approval from the farmers who used them.(2) In 1847 he moved to Chicago, established a shop, and the same year sold 500 machines. By 1860 he was turning out 4,000 machines a year.(3)

> "These early machines, clumsy as they were, showed their superiority over hand labor and improvements came rapidly. By 1855 nearly 10,000 were in use. At the International Exposition at Paris in that year, an American reaper cut an acre of oats in twenty-one minutes, one-third of the time consumed by the foreign makes, In 1857.....a national trial was held at Syracuse, New York where forty mowers and reapers were entered. The results demonstrated that the most serious disadvantages, such as side draught, clogging, and the inability to start in heavy grain had been practically eliminated."(4)

From 1850 to 1880 reapers and mowers were widely

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1. Swift, Who Invented The Reaper, p. 54.
2. Swift, Who Invented The Reaper, p. 37.
3 and 4. Faulkner, p. 260.

distributed over the grain area of North America.

The reaper passed through several stages of development differing mainly in the manner of handling the grain after the reel had pushed it upon the platform behind the sickle. One of the machines, the self-rake, had four large rakes so arranged that the driver could, by use of his foot, cause a rake to push a gavel of grain off the platform to the side of the machine, so the whole field might be cut and the grain could be bound later. (1)

Still another machine, the dropper, developed by John Seiberling,(2) made its appearance in the sixties It was used as a reaper or as a mower. The platform was a light detachable device for holding the cut grain until a gavel was cut which it then dropped behind the machine by means of a foot lever. This is the machine that was used on grandfather's farm during the seventies. Ordinarily six men made up the harvesting crew when using the dropper, one to manage the machine and five to bind the grain.

Another rather important adjunct to the crew was the water-boy. For several years while a mere lad, it was the pleasure of the writer to serve as water-boy for the harvesting crew on the Krauter homestead. It was rather monotonous to tramp, tramp, tramp, around the wheat field with a jug of water dangling from your arm,—a ceaseless tramp the whole day long; but many a cloud has a silver lining. So it was here, for a pleasure it was indeed, each morning at ten and each evening at four, to assist one of the daughters of the household in serving cake, pie and coffee or a glass of cider to the hungry, hard working, harvest crew.

Perhaps of greater importance than the selfrake or the dropper was the Marsh harvester, developed in in the sixties by the Marsh Brothers of DeKalb, Illinois. In their machine a moving canvass carried the cut grain over the drive wheel to a binding platform, where two men stood on a small platform and bound the grain as it fell upon the binding platform.

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1. Farm Machinery, p. 143.
2. McCormick Source Material, p. 31.

The Marsh Brothers built twenty-four machines in 1864 and increased their output each year until 1870, when over 1,000 machines were built.(1) This machine was popular until 1877, by which time a successful wire binding device had been added to the Marsh harvester. Between 1877 and 1885 fifty thousand wire binders were sold,(2) but their supremacy was brief. Farmers complained that the wire injured the livestock.

John Appleby of De Pere, Wisconsin had invented a twine knotter which he perfected between 1877 and 1880, and applied it to the Marsh harvester. This automatic twine binder immediately leaped into popularity and soon proved its superiority. Since 1882 practically all successful grain binders have been built on the Marsh harvester, using the McCormick frame and cutting device and the Appleby binding attachment.(3)

Threshing Implements. When the ancients threshed their grain, they placed it on hard ground or on a floor and tramped it with oxen or beat it with a flail until it was well hulled. It is recorded in Ruth 7, 17 that while working in the fields of Boaz "she gleaned in the fields until evening and beat out that she had gleaned; and it was about an ephah of barley."

Threshing with the flail was painfully slow. The average quantity of grain that an ordinary laborer was able to thresh and clean in a day was seven bushels of wheat or eighteen bushels of oats or fifteen bushels of barley.(4) The flail was commonly used for threshing as late as 1850.(4) After the grain was threshed, it was separated from the chaff by throwing it into the air and letting the wind blow out the chaff. Later the fanning mill was used to clean out the chaff.

A new thresher operated by horse power, made its appearance after the middle of the nineteenth century. It consisted if two parts: a rotating cylinder and a stationary concave, both having malleable iron teeth, so placed that when the cylinder rotated, its teeth passed

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1. Farm Machinery, p. 142.
2 and 3. McCormick Source Material, p. 32.
4. Farm Machinery, p. 203.

between and close to those of the concave. The grain was fed between the concave and the very rapidly rotating cylinder which beat the wheat so vigorously that it threshed it. The threshed grain fell through some slots to the floor, thereby separating it from the straw; and several men with pitchforks took away the straw and the chaff. This machine was in use in Woolwich in the sixties, and the improved thresher in which the thresher, the fanning mill, and the separator were combined in one machine came ten years later.

Still another machine, a combined harvester and thresher, which is largely used on the western plains where conditions are such that grain will cure while standing in the fields, was developed in the latter part of the century. It was reported in the news of the day that President Harding, while touring the west, was the guest of honor at a harvesting demonstration at Hutchinson, Kansas; that in the forenoon of the appointed day, he had the pleasure of operating a modern harvester, and at an evening banquet he and other guests were served hot biscuits and pastries made from the wheat which he had harvested a few hours earlier. The machine cut, threshed, separated, and sacked the grain in one effort as it was drawn through the field by a large tractor. Such a machine is capable of harvesting and threshing, winnowing and sacking an acre of wheat every thirty-six minutes.(1)

A Summary. A retrospective view discloses that when Christian Krauter came to Vaughan township in 1831, farmers were using oxen and a brush harrow, the "A" harrow, the hoe and the shovel plow, the sickle, scythe, and cradle, the flail and the cast-iron plow with a rough unscouring moldboard which did not turn the soil well; that the local blacksmiths were making these tools which continued to be used until after the middle of the century.

The change from hand labor to machine labor on the Krauter homestead, as well as on other farms in Woolwich, came about between 1860 and 1875.

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1. McCormick Source Material, p. 38.

During this period the cast-iron plow was replaced by the better scouring steel plow; the wooden "A" harrow by the sectional iron harrow; the hoe and the shovel plow by the cultivator; the hand rake by the horse rake; the scythe by the mower; broadcasting grain by sowing grain with a drill; the sickle and the cradle by the reaper; and the flail by the stationary horsepower thresher.

To produce an acre of wheat in 1830 it required six hours and forty minutes for plowing with an ox team; one hour twenty-five minutes for sowing by hand; two hours and fifty minutes for harrowing with a brush harrow and two oxen; eleven hours for reaping with a cradle, binding, and shocking; four hours for hauling to the barn; thirteen hours and twenty minutes for threshing with a flail and stacking the straw with a pitchfork; twelve hours for winnowing by hand fanning; and four hours for gathering up and sacking the wheat, a total of over 55 hours.(1)

Now, a hundred years after the arrival of Christian Krauter in Canada, an acre of land on the western plains, can be plowed and harrowed in an hour, and seeded to wheat in fifteen minutes; and with a sixteen-foot combine, an acre of wheat can be harvested and threshed and sacked every half hour.(2)

Scarcely had the writer completed the above summary, when his son-in-law who lives in the wheat producing section of western Kansas, appeared with the information that it is not at all unusual for a farmer in that section with modern machinery to harvest and thresh seventy acres of wheat in a single day of 14 hours. This is at the rate of an acre every twelve minutes.

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1. Commissioner of Labor, 13 Annual Report, Vol. 2, p. 472, 1898.
2. Guthals, I, H., Report of Harvesting 200 Acres of Wheat, Kansas, 1930; also McCormick Source Material, p. 38.

EXPLANATORY NOTES FOR PART TWO

In Part Two the Roman numerals placed before each of the names are used to designate the generations to which such names belong, thus:

I. Johannes Krauter is generation one.

II. Johann Michael Krauter is generation two.

III. Christian Krauter is generation three, etc.

Then follows Christian Krauter's oldest child, Sarah Krauter Shaner, generation IV; then her children, generation V. Elizabeth, being the oldest, she and her children are followed down the line to the last of her descendants; then the second in order of birth of generation V, John Shaner, and his children are followed down the line to the last of his descendants; and so on until the end of the entire branch of Sarah Krauter Shaner's descendants; then in the same way follows the Barbara Krauter Strasser Branch; then the Caroline Krauter Meyer Branch; and so on through nine branches. The head of each branch is one of Christian Krauter's children.

Should it be desired to trace the ancestors of any person listed herein, it may be accomplished thus: Say we want to find the ancestors of Shirley Helen Campbell of the John Jacob Krauter Branch. Find her name. Note her generation is VII. By moving backwards, that is towards the front of the book, to the first person listed as generation VI, we find it is Irene Krauter Campbell. This is her mother. Moving backwards to the first person listed as generation V, we find it is Michael Krauter. This is her grandfather. Moving backwards again to the first person listed as generation IV, we find that it is John Jacob Krauter. This is her great-grandfather. Moving backwards to the first person listed as generation III, we find it is Christian Krauter, her great-great-grandfather. On the same page you will find her great-great-great-grandfather, John Michael Krauter; and also her great-great-great-great-grandfather, Johannes Krauter.

The Krauter History

PART TWO

THE FAMILY TREE

I. Johannes Krauter, a farmer in Krenwinkel, near Stuttgart, in the Kingdom of Wurttemberg, Germany, and Katharina Marklen were betrothed and became husband and wife. Among their children was a son, Johann Michael.(1)

II. Johann Michael Krauter of Oeschelbronn, son of Johennes Krauter, was born Dec. 17, 1768 and diedSept. 14, 1823. On Feb. 5, 1794 he married Elizabeth Ulmer.(2) Their children were Jakob, Michael, Anna Marie, Rosina, Johann Georg, Christina, David, Christian, and four who died in infancy.(3)

III. Christian Krauter, the youngest son of Johann Michael Krauter, was born Aug. 24, 1812 in Oeschelbronn near Stuttgart, Germany. He was an orphan at the age of eleven; completed the elementary school;

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1. The Roman numerals I, II, and so on, indicate the several generations beginning with Johannes Krauter as I; II is his child; III is his grandchild; IV his great grandchild and so on.
2. Elizabeth Ulmer was born April 4, 1771 and died Sept. 22, 1820. She was the daughter of Johann George Ulmer, a farmer in Oeschelbronn, Germany. He was born Aug. 6, 1725. On Feb. 27, 1753 he married Anna Pfeuhler. She was born Aug. 3, 1730 and died Dec. 5, 1786. Their children were Anna Maria, Rosina, Agnes Christina, Caroline, George David, Michael, Anna, and Elizabeth, who became the wife of Johann Michael Krauter.
3. Hans Eckle, Vicar of Oppelsbohn, Germany, furnished from church records, the information given in paragraphs I and II and in note 2.

became an apprentice to a butcher; migrated to Vaughan Twp., Ont., north of Toronto in 1831; worked as a day laborer; married Rosina Keffer Feb. 18, 1833; (1) moved to Preston, Waterloo Co., in 1886 where he conducted a meat market and a hotel. On Aug. 25, 1840 he bought a farm of 100 acres from Issac Sal-yards at a cost of $635.00(2) It is located on Lot 12, German Company Tract in Woolwich township, a mile east of Heidelberg, Ontario on the north side of the road. Later he bought 20 acres joining his farm on the east.

Mr. Krauter came to the township when it was yet a vast undeveloped woodland. His first home was a log house about sixteen by twenty-four feet. Day by day for many months he plied the axe and saw to prepare the farm for the production of crops. The axe and saw, the sledge and wedges, the grubbing hoe and pick, the shovel and the spade, the hoe and rake, the shovel plow, a harrow made of brush, the sickle and the scythe, the cradle and the flail, and a wooden pitch fork were the tools he used year after year.

Time wrought many changes during his life. The log house and the fire place disappeared. The steel plow and the cultivator, the reaper, the mower, and the threshing machine came to lighten the burdens of farm life. The sewing machine came to save many stitches, and the oil lamp to brighten the long winter evenings.

On July 30, 1854 his wife Rosina died. Their children were Sarah, Barbara, John, Caroline, Rosina, John Jacob, and Pauline. On June 6, 1855 he married Maria Keffer,(3) a cousin to his first wife. She was born

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1. Rosina Keffer, born Oct. 1, 1816, was the daughter Adam Keffer. Adam was the son of John Jacob Keffer who migrated from Somerset County, Pennsylvania in 1806 to Lot 12, Concession 3, Vaughan Twp., York county, Ontario.
2. Deed, Register's Office, Kitchener, Ontario. Also a Letter by Mrs. E. K. H.
3. Maria Keffer was the daughter of Peter Keffer; Peter was the son of John Jacob Keffer of Vaughan twp.

June 24, 1827 in Vaughan township. The children by his second wife were Elizabeth, Albert and Maria. All the children attended the public school at S.S.No. 2, located three-fourths of a mile east of the homestead. All who reached the teen age (1) attended confirmation school and all were confirmed members of the Lutheran Church.(2)

On a farm of 100 acres, Christian Krauter was able to accumulate a fortune of more than $30,000.00. He was able to accomplish this by farming in a scientific way. He drained the lowlands with tile drains; practiced rotation of crops; fertilized a part of his farm each year; cultivated thoroughly; harvested and threshed his crops without waste; took good care of his tools and machinery, and of his horses and cattle; sought good markets, and invested his gains judiciously.

Mr. Krauter died April 26, 1891; Rosina, his wife, on July 30, 1854; and Maria, his second wife, on May 9, 1886. They were members of the Lutheran Church; burial in St. Peters Lutheran Cemetery, a half mile east of Heidelberg.

On the old homestead (3) our grandparents practiced thrift and economy. Here they reared their children to manhood and to womanhood, each trained in the art of living and in making a livelihood. Here they toiled, sowed, and harvested; turned the spinning wheel, and knit by the light of a candle. Here they worshiped, ate and slept. Posterity honors their memory.

Descendants of Sarah Krauter Shaner

IV. Sarah Krauter was born in 1833 near Sherwood in Vaughan township, York County, Ontario. In 1840 she moved with her parents to Heidelberg in Woolwich. On Dec. 22, 1851 she married Sebastian Shaner. He was born Jan. 7, 1827 in Baden, Germany and mi-

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1. Five children died in infancy; Elizabeth in 1839; Elizabeth and Catharine, twins, in 1840; Wilhelmina Philibina in 1854; and George in 1860.
2. A Letter by Mrs. E. K. H.
3. The Krauter homestead was sold in 1929 to M. M. Brubacher.

grated with his parents to Heidelberg, Ont. in 1840. They lived on a farm north of Heidelberg until 1869 when they bought a farm in Michigan,—120 acres on section 20, Courtland township, Kent county near Rockford.

They celebrated their golden wedding anniversary in 1901. They were members of the Lutheran Church. He died March 25, 1903 and she on May 26 of the same year; burial in Courtland Cemetery. Children: Elizabeth, John, Sebastian, Christian, Adam, Mary, Jacob, William, Kathryn, Otelia, and Emma.

V. Elizabeth Shaner was born April 9, 1853 near Heidelberg, Ont. The family moved to Kent county, Mich. where she married David Wellbrook. He was born Feb. 18, 1848 in Germany. The Wellbrooks lived in Rockford, Mich. where he operated a meat market. They were members of the M. E. Church. Mrs Wellbrook died April 12, 1882. Children: William, Martin, Albert, Clinton, Clarence, and Lulu.

VI. William Wellbrook, born Sept. 12, 1872 at Rockford, was a chef in Madison, Wis. He was a member of the M. E. Church; died Aug. 24, 1936; burial at Madison; single.

VI. Martin Wellbrook, born Feb. 12, 1874 in Rockford, married Anna Kieker Oct. 2, 1902. He operates a meat market in Detroit. They are members of the Lutheran Church. No children.

VI. Albert Wellbrook, born July 4, 1876 in Rockford, married Mary Davis on June 14, 1902. He was a dealer in groceries and meats in Harbor Springs, Mich. He died May 23, 1918; burial in Rockford cemetery. They were members of the M. E. Church. No children.

VI. Clinton Wellbrook, born Jan. 25, 1878 in Rockford, married Rose Thurm. They operate a meat and grocery store in Ypsilanti, Mich. They are members of the German Lutheran Church. Children: Helen, born Oct. 21, 1921.

VI. Clarence Wellbrook, born in 1879 in Rockford, married Nellie Sipple on Dec. 4, 1901. They conducted an oil station and a barbecue stand in Greenville, Mich. He died Aug. 2, 1932; burial in the Courtland Cemetery; members of the M. E. Church. Children:

Naomi.

VII. Naomi Wellbrook, born Oct. 23, 1908, married Allen Berger in 1931. She died April 29, 1937. No children.

VI. Lulu Wellbrook, born March 16, 1882 at Rockford, married Robert Burrows on June 20, 1929. Mr. Burrows was born Jan. 14, 1879 at Hamilton, Ont. They operate a tourist camp at Cheboygan, Mich. They are members of the M. E. Church. No children.

V. John Shaner, born Oct. 14, 1854 near Heidelberg, Ont., married Katharine Koehler Dec. 2, 1877. Mrs. Shaner was born Jan. 20, 1855 in Waterloo, Ont. She went to school at S.S. No. 3 in Woolwich. They lived in Rockford, Mich. where Mr. Shaner operated a meat market. Later they homesteaded near Amherst, South Dakota, and finally returned to Heidelberg. They were members of the Lutheran Church. He died May 19, 1921; burial in the Lutheran Cemetery near Heidelberg. Children: William and Mabel.

VI. William Shaner, born Sept. 1, 1881 at Rockford, Mich., married Emma Giese on Jan. 28, 1906. She was born Oct. 18, 1886 at Breslau, Ont. Mr. Shaner is a coal dealer in St. Jacobs, Ont. They are members of the Lutheran Church. Children: Isabel, Edith, Elma, Walter, Hazel, Arthur, Helen, Violet, and Harold.

VI. Mabel Shaner, born April 1, 1866 at Rockford, married William Vogel. She was a member of the Lutheran Church; died July 30, 1926; burial at Heidelberg. Children: Arthur Henry.

V. Sebastian Shaner, born March 26, 1856 near Heidelberg, married Omelia Wooster on April 11, 1878. They owned and operated a farm in Courtland twp., Kent county. Mrs. Shaner died Nov. 3, 1923, and Mr. Shaner on Sept. 15, 1931; burial in Courtland Cemetery. They were members of the M. E. Church. Children: Bertha, Zelma, Pearl, Leon, Laila, Harold, Sylvia, and Violet.

VI. Bertha Shaner, born May 8, 1881, married Warren Thompson, a farmer in Courtland twp. They are members of the M. E. Church. Children: Lyle, Gladys, Pauline, Beulah, and Marian.

VII. Lyle Thompson, born April 8, 1902, married

Marian Watson. They live in Grand Rapids, Mich. Children: Lyle, Marlynn, Doreen, Mildred, and Nadine.

VIII. Lyle Thompson Jr., born July 12, 1922; Marlynn, born April 3, 1924; Doreen, born Aug. 5, 1925; Mildred, born June 3, 1927; and Nadine, born June 8, 1929.

VII. Gladys Thompson, born July 10, 1903, has been married the second time. Her first husband was L. B. Addis. Children: Shirley Addis, born Sept. 25, 1924. Her second husband is Max Mills, a bus operator in Flint, Mich. Children: Gerald Mills, born Nov. 19, 1933.

VII. Pauline Thompson, born Oct. 10, 1904, married Lawrence Wright. They live in Midland, Mich. Children: Jarvis, James, and Janine.

VIII. Jarvis Wright, born Dec. 13, 1927; James, born July 13, 1929; and Janine, born Oct. 13, 1936.

VII. Beulah Thompson, born Sept. 5, 1905, married Frank Clark, a factory employee in Grand Rapids, Mich. Children: Norma, Frank, and Barbara.

VIII. Norma Clark, born June 14, 1928; Frank, born Sept. 22, 1930; and Barbara, born April 26, 1932.

VII. Marian Thompson, born Aug. 1, 1906, married Claude Empie, a factory employee in Grand Rapids, Mich. Children: James, Peggie, and Jannet.

VIII. James Empie, born Nov. 25, 1925; Peggie, born Aug. 3, 1928; and Jannet, born Sept. 25, 1936.

VI. Zelma Shaner, born April 24, 1883 in Courtland twp., married Guy White, a farmer in Courtland. Mrs. White died April 3, 1923; burial in Courtland Cemetery. Children: Bessie and Crystal.

VII. Bessie White, born Sept. 1, 1901, married Charles Golcher, a dealer in ice in Rockford. Children: Bettie, born March 1, 1923.

VII. Crystal White, born March 22, 1905, married Hershal Dushane, an employee in a shoe factory in Rockford, Mich. Children: Robert and Donnie.

VIII. Robert Dushane, born May 10, 1931; and Donnie born June 15, 1932.

VI. Pearl Shaner, born Oct. 2, 1885, married Clif-

ton Warren, a farmer near Sparta, Mich. Children: Harold and Dorothy.

VII. Harold Warren, born Oct. 9, 1905, a truck driver in Kent City, Mich., married Mabel Harrison. Children: Donald, Frederick, James, Barbara, Richard, Joy, and Patricia.

VIII. Donald Harold Warren, born Feb. 7, 1928; Frederick Harold, born Feb. 4, 1930; James Clifton, born Feb. 22, 1931; Barbara Helen, born April 13, 1932; Richard Wayne, born May 27, 1933; Joy Mabel, born April 26, 1935; and Patricia Ann, born March 13, 1937.

VII. Dorothy Warren, daughter of Clifton Warren, was born Sept. 7, 1907; single.

VI. Leon Shaner, born July 4, 1889; died Sept. 28, 1890.

VI. Laila Shaner, born Sept. 29, 1891, married George Pfeifer. They operate a fruit farm near Gold Hill, Oregon. Children: Jack D. Pfeifer.

VI. Harold Shaner, born March 15, 1893; died Sept. 29, 1902.

VI. Sylvia Shaner, born Jan. 17, 1895, is a purchasing employee for a department store in Cleveland, Ohio. Single.

VI. Violet Shaner, born July 14, 1897, married D. W. Sage, an employee of the Consumers Company, Grand Rapids, Mich. Children: Robert Sage.

V. Christian Shaner, born Jan. 26, 1858, married Armelia Zwink. They were farmers. He died Jan. 7, 1904. No children.

V. Jacob Shaner, born Dec. 7, 1859, died in 1876.

V. Mary Shaner, born Nov. 1, 1861, married Samuel Brownell March 24, 1887. They farmed in Courtland twp. She died Feb. 20, 1929; burial in Courtland Cemetery. Children: Howard.

VI. Howard Brownell, born April 18, 1893, married Josie Post, May 4, 1915. They operate a farm northeast of Rockford. Children: Betty Jean.

V. Adam Shaner, born Aug. 28, 1863, married Anna Foster. Mr. Shaner was in business in Ypsilanti, Mich. He died in 1903. Children: An adopted daughter, Rosina.

V. William Shaner, born Dec. 26, 1865, married Gertrude Reynold. Mr. Shaner was a clerk in Ypsianti. He died in 1903. Children: Not any.

V. Kathryn Shaner, born Nov. 9, 1867, married I. C. Elsby, Jan. 19, 1888. He was a dealer in hardware in Rockford. Mrs. Elsby died Nov. 2, 1932; burial in Rockford Cemetery. No children.

V. Otelia Shaner, born Feb. 28, 1870; died April 1, 1892; a member of the M. E. Church; burial in Courtland Cemetery.

V. Emma Shaner, born March 2, 1874, in Courtland twp. She married David Hunting, a mason. He died Jan. 8, 1907. No children. On Mar. 15, 1911, Mrs. Hunting married James Parmeter. They own and operate a small farm near Rockford; members of the M. E. Church. No children.

Descendants of Barbara Krauter Strasser

IV. Barbara Krauter was born Dec. 3, 1835 about three miles south of Maple, Vaughan township, York county, Ontario. In 1836 the family moved to Preston, Waterloo county, and in 1840 to the Krauter homestead in Woolwich township, a mile east of Heidelberg. Here Barbara grew to womanhood. During her girlhood days she went to school at S.S. No. 2, and at home she learned the art of cooking, baking, sewing, knitting, and spinning. On Oct. 2, 1855 she married Frederick Strasser.

Mr. Strasser was born in Germany on Feb. 23, 1833. (1) At the age of twelve he migrated with his parents to Wellesley twp., Waterloo county, Ont. For some time Mr. and Mrs. Strasser lived on a farm north of Heidelberg. In the late fifties they moved to Perth county (2) and on April 25, 1865 they bought Lot 21, Concession 5, in Ellice township.(3)

Like most farmers during the early days on Canadian farms, they obtained their food, clothing, and fuel from

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1. The Family Bible, now in possession of Mrs. I. A. Young.
2. Their oldest child was born near Heidelberg; their next in Ellice twp. in Feb. 1860.
3. Deed, in the Register's Office, Perth county.

products raised on their farm. The wool and flax used in making their linens, woolens, and clothing was produced, spun, and knit on their farm. They made their own soap and tallow candles, and wore handmade boots and shoes. They butchered and cured their own meats and the forest furnished an abundance of fuel.

In 1871 the family moved to Missouri. On Feb. 12, 1872, Mr. Strasser bought a farm from William Parker for $5,000.00. It contained 160 acres, located three and a half miles north-east of Winston in Daviess county, described as the NE 1-4, Sec. 26, Twp. 59, Range 29, and in 1884 he bought 40 acres joining his farm on the north-east, from Ruben Lord for $1,250.00.(1)

The principal crops raised on the farm were corn and live stock, with some oats, wheat, hay, orchard fruits, butter and eggs, and some sorghum for the manufacture of as much molasses as the family might use.

Mrs. Strasser died Aug. 27, 1878; burial in the Winston Cemetery. They were members of the Evangelical Church. Children: Rosina, Frederick, Catherine, Jacob, John, William, Mary, Edward and Sarah L.

In the fall of 1880 Mr. Strasser married Mrs. Caroline Krauter Meyer of Heidelberg, Ontario, a sister of his first wife. There was one child, Sarah. Mr. Strasser's second wife, Caroline, died Feb. 29, 1896. Soon thereafter he sold the farm, bought a home in Winston, and in 1898 he married Mrs. Herzog. Mr. Strasser died July 16, 1914; burial in the Winston Cemetery.

V. Rosina Christina Strasser was born April 11, 1857 near Heidelberg. Later her father's family moved to Ellice township near Wartburg where she completed the public school. In 1871 the family moved to Daviess county, Mo. Here she assisted her mother and, on Jan. 11, 1883, she married Robert Armstrong.

Mr. Armstrong was born June 22, 1855 near Rostock, Ont. They established a home and operated a farm on Lot 21, Concession 8, near Wartburg. They also acquired Lot 21, Concession 5.

They were members of the Evangelical church. Mrs.

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1. Deed, in the Register's Office at Gallatin, Mo.

Armstrong died Aug. 13, 1899; burial in the Avondale Cemetery at Stratford. Children: Nellie, James, Frederick, Katherine, Mabel and Joseph.

VI. Nellie Barbara Armstrong was born Sept. 7, 1883 on the Armstrong homestead, Lot 21, Con. 8. She completed the public school at Wartburg in 1899, the Stratford Business College in 1904, the Victoria Hospital Training School at London, Ontario, a Gold Medalist, in 1917, and the New York Nursery and Child Hospital as a post graduate student in 1924. She is a registered nurse employed in the Victoria Hospital as a private nurse; a member of the United Church. Single.

VI. James Arthur Armstrong was born April 2, 1887 on the Armstrong farm. After completing the public school at Wartburg he worked on the farm. He owns and operates the home farm of 75 acres, Lot 21, Con. 8. The principal crops are wheat, oats, barley, hay, potatoes, and root crops. He raises and drives fine horses. He is a member of the Evangelical Church at Rostock. Single.

VI. Frederick William Armstrong was born Jan. 11, 1889. He was educated in the public school of Wartburg and the Stratford Central Business College; obtained employment in a bank in Sebringville; and on July 19, 1916, married Pearl Louise Kruspe.

Mrs. Armstrong was born June 23, 1889 in Sebringville. She was educated in the public school of Sebringville and in the Stratford Collegiate Institute, and then taught music.

Mr. Armstrong is the County Clerk of Perth county. They are members of the Evangelical Church at Sebringville where Mrs. Armstrong has been organist for 26 years. No children.

VI. Katherine Ann Armstrong was born Nov. 5, 1893. She completed the public school at Wartburg and assisted in the home. On June 16, 1920 she married Gordon Knechtel.

Mr. Knechtel was born July 11, 1894 in Logan Twp., Perth Co. After completing the public school at Rostock he worked on the farm. Mr. and Mrs. Knechtel own and operate a farm of 112 acres located on Lot 23, Con. 11, near Rostock. Mr. Knechtel also operates a

threshing machine. He is the Superintendent of the Sunday school. They are members of the Evangelical Church. Children: Rosina, Robert, William, and Frederick.

VII. Rosina Mary Knechtel was born May 13, 1921; Robert John on Nov. 4, 1924; William James on Oct. 12, 1929. They are pupils in school. Frederick was born Aug. 8, 1936.

VI. Mabel Mary Armstrong was born March 26, 1896. She completed the public school at Wartburg in 1906, and the Victoria Hospital Training School in 1923. She is a Registered Nurse; a member of the United Church; Single.

VI. Joseph Rankin Armstrong was born Aug. 13, 1899; died Aug. 12, 1900.

V. Frederick K. Strasser was born in Feb. 1860 in Ellice township, Ont. In 1871 the family moved to Missouri where he grew to manhood on the Strasser farm. In 1882 he homesteaded near Plankington, South Dakota. In the spring of 1883 he married Alice Cummings. Children: One son, Ernest.

Mrs. Strasser died in 1887, and soon after the homesteading period Mr. Strasser sold the farm, studied medicine, obtained a degree of Dr. of Medicine, married again and practiced medicine in Kansas and now in California.

VI. Ernest W. Strasser was born Nov. 3, 1883 near Woonsocket, S. D. After the death of his mother he made his home with relatives. On April 26, 1911 he married Sophia B. Loop. She was born Oct. 8, 1889 at Winston, Mo. and graduated from high school in 1907.

Mr. Strasser farmed till 1931, and was township clerk and township assessor from 1925 to 1930. He is now working for the Kansas City Star. Children: Orlando and Elenor.

VII. Orlando B. Strasser was born Dec. 3, 1913. He graduated from the Winston High School in 1931 and is now a salesman for the Kansas City Star.

VII. Elenor Elaine Strasser was born Oct. 26, 1920. She is a student in high school.

V. Catherine Barbara Strasser was born Dec. 28,

1863 in Ellice township, Ont. The family moved to Missouri where she attended Prairie Valley school and assisted in the home work. On Aug. 3, 1882 she married Isaiah A. Young.

Mr. Young was born March 4, 1861 near Greensburg, Ohio. His people went west and located on a farm south of Winston, Mo. In the fall of 1882 Mr. and Mrs. Young homesteaded near Plankington, South Dakota. After five years on the farm Mr. Young entered the ministry in the Dakota Conference of the Evangelical Church. He obtained his first charge in 1887; was ordained a deacon in 1889; an elder in 1891, and retired in 1930 after forty-three years of service, two of which were in evangelistic work. They live in Denver, Colorado. Children: Sadie, Alfred, Stella, Roy, and one who died in infancy.

VI. Sadie Alice Young was born Aug. 16, 1883 near Plankington, Jurald county, South Dakota. She was educated in the common schools and in the Nelson High School. On Feb. 5, 1903 she married Elmer E. Intermill.

Mr. Intermill was born in Webster county, Iowa. He completed the common school and studied two winters in the North Branch Academy at North Branch, Kansas.

Mr. and Mrs. Intermill own and operate a farm of 560 acres near Montrose, Kansas in Jewell county. About 360 acres of the farm are in pasture. Their principal crops are wheat, corn, oats, alfalfa, and cattle. They are members of the Evangelical Church. Mrs. Intermill is superintendent of the Sunday school. She has also served the school district as clerk and as treasurer. Mr. Intermill has also been school district treasurer. They have three children: Wendell, Myron and Byrl.

VII. Wendell Marcell Intermill was born Sept. 10, 1910 in Jewell county, Kansas. He graduated from the Webber High School in 1928; assists his father on the farm; is secretary of the Sunday school; enjoys athletics.

VII. Myron Keneth Intermill was born Dec. 28, 1914. He graduated from the Webber High School in 1933; assists his father on the farm; is janitor of the Sunday School; his hobby, athletics.

VII. Byrl Genevive Intermill was born March 3, 1919. She is a senior in high school; assists her mother; is librarian for the Sunday school; enjoys the piano and reading.

VI. Alfred Alvin Young was born Nov. 9, 1884. He is a farmer near Backoo, North Dakota; married Hattie Hagerman. Children: Merl and Earl, twins, both teachers; and Donald.

VI. Stella Ethel Young was born April 16, 1891 at Cavalier, North Dakota. She went to high school at Lexington, Nebraska; assisted her mother at home and later clerked in a store. On May 15, 1913 she married John Schekel.

Mr. Schekel was born Oct. 12, 1884. He attended school near Galena, Illinois; worked on the farm and for a number of years he was a merchant at Seibert, Colorado, where he was the chairman of the Board of School Trustees. Mrs. Schekel was Assistant Superinschool. Their home at present is in Colorado Springs. tendent, a teacher, and the pianist for the Sunday school. Their home at present is in Colorado Springs. They are members of the Evangelical Church. Children: Ralph, Esther, and Dale.

VII. Ralph Chester Schekel was born at Olivet, South Dakota on May 25, 1914. He graduated from the high school at Seibert; clerks; a member of the Evangelical Church. Single.

VII. Esther Roberta Schekel was born at Plankington, South Dakota, Nov. 15, 1915; graduated from the Seibert High School; clerks; a member of the Evangelical Church. Single.

VII. Dale Melvin Schekel was born June 30, 1918 at Perkins, South Dakota; graduated from the Seibert High School; a member of the Evangelical Church.

VI. Roy Edwin Young was born Jan. 11, 1918 at Beaver Crossing, Nebraska. He attended public school at Nelson, Nebr., high school at Waterton, South Dakota; then clerked at Perkins, and later served as an officer in the Plankington State Reformatory. On April 19, 1917 he married Alma M. Rudisill.

Mrs. Young was born May 10, 1896 at Olivet, South

Dakota where she completed the public school in 1913. She clerked several years and then took up the duties in her own home.

For nine years Mr. Young operated a farm of 160 acres near Backoo, North Dakota. During this time he also managed a grain elevater for the Imperial Grain Co., and served as clerk of the board of education. Since 1923 he has operated a barber shop in Denver, Colorado.

Mr. and Mrs. Young's hobbies are music, travel and fishing for mountain trout. They are members of the Evangelical Church. She is a teacher in Sunday school, and he is the secretary. Children: Maurine, Rowena, and Wayne.

VII. Maurine Vivian Young was born April 25, 1918. She graduated from the West Denver High School in 1936 and is now employed by the Merchant's Biscuit Co. of Denver.

VII. Rowena Fay Young was born March 1, 1921. She is a student in high school.

VII. Wayne Alvin Young was born Feb. 6, 1923. He is a student in the 8th grade.

V. Jacob Strasser was born April 15, 1865 in Ellice twp., Ontario. In 1871 the family moved to Missouri where he completed the common school, assisted his father on the farm, and later acquired a farm of his own.

On May 10, 1911 he married Ada LuVerne Fisher. She was born Oct. 12, 1889 in Daviess county, Mo., and graduated from the Altamont High School in 1907.

Mr. Strasser was a farmer and a dealer in livestock near Altamont where he owned and operated a farm of 187 acres. He also promoted the improvement and the production of good horses. He was a member of the Evangelical Church, and a teacher in Sunday school. He died May 20, 1916; burial in Mt. Ayr Cemetery at Altamont. No children. Mrs. Strasser later married T. D. Browne. She died in May 1935 in Oklahoma; burial in Mt. Ayr Cemetery, Altamont.

V. John A. Strasser was born Jan. 10, 1868 in Perth county, Ontario. In 1871 the family moved to Mo. where he completed the local school and assisted on the farm.

In June 1897 he married Frances Owens.

Mrs. Strasser was born near Collins, West Virginia. Her family moved to Missouri where she attended the Maysville High School, the Normal School at Chillicothe, and taught school several years. Mr. and Mrs. Strasser owned and operated a farm near Winston. They were members of the M. E. Church. He died March 13, 1930; burial at Winston. Children: Ruth.

VI. Ruth Ryland Strasser was born near Winston, Mo. She was educated in the Winston High School, the Stevens Jr. College at Columbia, and received a degree of Bachelor of Science from the State Teachers College at Maryville, Mo. She is employed as a Junior Statistician, Labor Dept., Washington, D. C.

V. William Strasser was born near Wartburg, Ont. In early infancy he had the misfortune to lose both his eyes. He attended the school for the blind at St. Louis, Mo., and studied music at Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kansas.

He was an apt student in music, an efficient pianist and church organist, a skillful imitator of birds and animals, and he was unusually happy, even under great handicap. He had a beautiful voice and the number of songs, both secular and religious, which he sang and played was almost unlimited. His services at religious and evangelistic gatherings were always in demand.

During his later years, Blind Will lived with his sister, Mrs. Young of Denver. He was a member of the Evangelical Church; died Nov. 17, 1929; burial in Fairmont Cemetery, Denver.

V. Mary Ann Strasser was born April 3, 1871. She attended the Prairie Valley school, assisted in the home, and on Feb. 25, 1893 she married William Wilkinson.

Mr. Wilkinson was born Dec. 3, 1865 in Canada, and migrated with his parents to Daviess county, Mo., to a farm two and a half miles northeast of Winston where he grew to manhood. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson homesteaded near Mitchell, South Dakota. In 1900 they moved to Mitchell where he engaged in business. In 1904 they moved to Minneapolis, Minn. where he worked for the Prudential Life Insurance Company.

Church: Evangelical and later the Presbyterian. Mrs. Wilkinson was superintendent of the Sunday school, and a member of the choir. She died March 16, 1910; burial at Minneapolis. He died in June 1928; burial in Chicago. Children: Myrtle, Elizabeth, Kenneth, and Dorothy.

VI. Myrtle May Wilkinson was born May 9, 1895 near Mitchell, South Dakota. She graduated from the South High School in Minneapolis. On Oct. 6, 1914 she married Ralph George Gash.

Mr. Gash was born Dec. 4, 1891 at Wadena, Minn. In 1912 he graduated from the Drew Pharmaceutical College in Minneapolis where he is now in business. They are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Gash is president of the C. E., a teacher in the Sunday school, and a member of the choir. Children: Elise.

VII. Elise Myrtle Gash was born Jan. 27, 1915 at Minneapolis. She graduated from the Roosevelt High School in 1931 and from the University of Minnesota in 1935. For several years she was a social worker at the Travelers Aid Society in Minneapolis. At present she is a social worker with the Iowa Relief Administration at Clinton, Iowa.

VI. Elizabeth Barbara Wilkinson was born Feb. 5, 1898 near Mitchell, S. Dak. She graduated from the South High School; married George Ballow on April 1919; died in 1925.

VI. Kenneth Strasser Wilkinson was born Jan. 30, 1901; joined the U. S. Navy in 1916; reported "missing in action" in 1918.

VI. Dorothy Violet Wilkinson was born April 22, 1907. Her adopted name is Dorothy Violet Van Buren. On April 5, 1911, after the death of her mother, she was legally adopted by Leonard J. Van Buren and his wife Clara. Dorothy graduated from the Central High School, and from Miss Wood's Kindergarten Training School in 1907. She has taught kindergarten in the Minnesota State School for the Feeble-minded at Faribault, Minn. since 1927. At present she is a student at the University of Minnesota.

V. Edward Strasser was born May 26, 1876 near

Winston. Mo. He attended the local school and worked on his father's farm for a number of years. During the last twenty-years he conducted a delivery and drayage business in Slaton, Texas. On Jan. 29, 1834 he met a tragic death in a fire. He was a member of the Evangelical Church; burial at Slaton, Texas. Single .

V. Sarah Leota Strasser was born in 1878; died Feb. 1, 1879; burial at Winston.

V. Sarah Strasser, daughter of Mr. Strasser's second wife, was born June 7, 1881 on the Strasser farm in Mo. She attended the local school and assisted her mother. In the fall of 1897, after the death of her mother, she made her home with her brother in Little River, Kansas.

Miss Strasser graduated from the Little River High School in 1900, taught school a year, and on June 4, 1901 she married Ralph Clutter. Mr. Clutter was a druggist at Little River.

Mrs. Clutter was a lovable girl with a beautiful voice, a member of the Methodist Church. She died July 19, 1903; burial at Little River. Children: Lorin.

VI. Lorin Cyrus Clutter was born May 28, 1903; died Aug. 7, 1903; burial at Little River.

John Krauter

IV. John Krauter was born June 15, 1841 in the log house on the Krauter homestead east of Heidelberg. He completed the public school at S. S. No. 2; was a confirmed member of the Lutheran Church; died July 16, 1863; burial in the Lutheran Cemetary near Heidelberg.

Descendants of Caroline Krauter Meyer

IV. Caroline Krauter was born April 1, 1844 in the log house on the Christian Krauter homestead. While a young girl she learned to read and write, assisted her mother, and learned to cook, bake, sew, knit, and spin. On Nov. 4, 1862 she married Soloman Meyer.

Mr. Meyer was born Aug. 20, 1838, in the log house on the Meyer homestead a mile east of Heidelberg on the south side of the road. He was the fourth child of a family of thirteen. During his youth he assisted his father on the farm, attended school when time permitted in S. S. No. 2, and studied at home during the long winter evenings.

Mr. and Mrs. Meyer established a home on the south half of Lot 24, German Company Tract a half mile south of Heidelberg on the east side of the road. Fishing Creek traversed it from west to east. The farm was purchased from his father and they chose to call it Charming Valley.

Much of the farm was in timber,---oak, elm, maple, linden, and some walnut, cherry, beech, and pine. During the winter months the forest was hewn and worked into lumber, rails, and wood. Year after year the clearings were transformed into productive fields of wheat and oats or into meadows stocked with horses, sheep and cattle. There was also a young orchard of apples, pears, and cherries; an everflowing spring and a garden of berries and flowers.

During the earlier days the family obtained much of their food and clothing from products raised on the farm. Only such things as matches, coffee, tea, salt, spices, brown sugar, rice and calico were purchased at the village store.

Most farmers had flocks of sheep and fields of flax. The wool, after the sheep were washed and sheared, was carded and spun; the flax was tedded, scutched, combed, and spun; and after the wool and the flax were woven into cloth on a hand loom by the local weaver, mother made them into the woolens, linens, and clothing used by the family.

Besides operating the farm, Mr. Meyer owned and operated a tannery located on his farm. He bought hides as far west as Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa; and sold leather on the local markets and in larger centers of trade. He was President of the North Waterloo Mutual Fire Insurance Company and for many years a justice of the peace, and a member of the village school board.

Mr. Meyer died Sept. 9, 1877; burial in Martin's Cemetery near the township line north of Waterloo. His wife Caroline died Feb. 29, 1896 at Evanston, Illinois; burial a half mile east of Winston, Mo. (1) Church:

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1. Caroline Krauter Meyer married Frederick Strasser of Winston, Mo. in the fall of 1880.

Lutheran and Evangelical. Children: Josiah, Marian, Isaac, Anjuline, Orillia, Nisley, and Solomon.

V. Josiah C. Meyers was born July 31, 1863 near Heidelberg, Ont. In his youth he worked on his father's farm and attended the village school. In 1879 he enrolled in the Berlin High School, and in 1880-81 he studied at the North Central College at Naperville, Illinois. Following this he taught school a year in Daviess county, Mo.; worked several years in Kansas City; studied accounting and civil engineering in 1886-87 at Valparaiso, Indiana, and medicine at St. Louis until 1890.

On Oct. 1, 1889 he married Elizabeth Bricker Schneider. She was born near Kitchener, Ont. on Sept. 2, 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Meyers lived at Naperville, Illinois for a while, and later established a home at Evanston, Ill. Mr. Meyers was a surveyor in Chicago and Cook county. He worked for the South Side Park Board as surveyor while they were preparing Jackson Park for holding the Columbian Exposition in 1893. He died May 12, 1902. His wife died June 14, 1929; burial at Kitchener, Ont. Church: Presbyterian. Children: Olive and Howard.

VI. Olive Lorene Meyers was born June 12, 1891. She is a graduate nurse; married Frank N. Tucker. They live at Long Island, New York. They have two children.

VI. Howard Maurice Meyers was born June 5, 1894. He is a physician in the Hackensack Hospital in New Jersey.

V. Marian S. Meyer was born near Heidelberg, Ont. on May 6, 1866. During her teens she attended the village school and assisted her mother. The family moved to Missouri in 1880. On Aug. 24, 1886 she married Isaac H. Hauptfuehrer. The following year they went to college at Naperville, Ill.

Beginning in 1888, Mr. Hauptfuehrer served as a minister of the Evangelical Church in Kansas, Missouri, and Illinois until 1935. Mrs. Hauptfuehrer died Jan. 23, 1910 at Evanston, Illinois; burial near Winston, Mo. Children: Josiah, Ethel, William, Agnes, Maude, and Daniel.

VI. Josiah Franklin Hauptfuehrer was born Nov. 7, 1887 at Naperville, Ill. He attended high school at Clarence, Mo. He was employed by the Kroeler Manufacturing Co. for about thirty years, first at Naperville and later at Binghamton, New York. At present he is a merchant handling electric appliances at Rome, N. Y. On Sept. 9, 1915, he married Grace Sweet. They have two children, Marion and Joe.

VII. Marion Jean Hauptfuehrer was born Nov. 20, 1920; Joe Donald was born June 15, 1922.

VI. Ethel Mae Hauptfuehrer was born Sept. 21, 1889 at McPherson, Kansas. She went to high school three years at Evanston, Ill. and studied a year at North Central College at Naperville. She taught in the rural schools of Illinois three years; and on June 12, 1915, married Lester Ralph Myers. He was born June 12, 1894 in Will county, Ill.

They lived near Plainfield, Ill. Mr. Myers operated the Plainfield Grain Company's elevator at Wolfs Crossing five years; farmed in Minnesota three years, and then worked for the Kroeler Co. at Naperville. Later Mrs. Myers taught school in the state of New York; received a degree of Bachelor of Science from New York University, and is now teaching at Endicott, New York. Children: Raymond.

VII. Raymond LeRoy Myers was born June 2, 1919.

VI. William Henry Hauptfuehrer was born Aug. 5, 1892 at Bern, Nemeha county, Kans. He went to school two years at Northwestern Academy at Evanston, and spent two years, 1912 and 1913, on the Steele Ranch near Luna, New Mexico.

On June 24, 1916 he married Mary Herzog. She was born May 5, 1891 in Wheatland township, Will county, Illinois. They lived near Aurora where Mr. Hauptfuehrer was employed from 1915 to 1925 by the Plainfield Grain Company as manager of the Frontenac elevator between Naperville and Aurora. Mrs. Hauptfuehrer died Sept. 25, 1925; burial in Wheatland Cemetery. Children: Alvin.

Since 1927 Mr. Hauptfuehrer has been a contractor and builder. On May 2, 1931 he married Helen

Seber DeLong. She was born March 24, 1909 near Ellwood, Ill. Children: Doris.

VII. Alvin Homer Hauptfuehrer was born Sept. 28, 1919. He is a student in the Naperville High School and assists his father as a carpenter during the summer.

VII. Doris Mae Hauptfuehrer was born Dec, 27, 1931; and Audry Jean De Long, Mrs. Hauptfuehrer's daughter by a former marriage, was born Dec. 7, 1928. Both are students in school.

VI. Agnes Amanda Hauptfuehrer was born Nov. 2, 1894 at Winston, Missouri. She attended high school at Evanston, Ill. On Feb. 26, 1916 she married Henry Emil Harms. He was born Nov. 14, 1894 in Will county, Illinois. They operate a farm near Plainfield. Children: Howard, Grant, and Betty.

VII. Howard Henry Harms was born June 12, 1917. He is a graduate of the Plainfield High School; farming at home.

VII. Grant Edward Harms was born June 4, 1922; and Betty Mae Harms was born on April 30, 1925. They are both students in school.

VI. Maude Esther Hauptfuehrer was born Nov. 13, 1897 at Hiawatha, Kansas. She attended high school at Plainfield, Illinois. On June 29, 1918 she married Raymond Albert States. He was born Jan. 13, 1895 at Elwood, Ill. They live in Joliet where Mr. States operates a barber shop. Children: Phyllis.

VII. Phyllis States was born Feb. 21, 1925. She is a student in school.

VI. Doctor Daniel Allyn Hopfear (1) was born Dec. 12, 1899 at Hiawatha, Kansas. He graduated from grade school at Lindsborg, Kans. in 1913; from the Plainfield High School in 1917; from Lindlahr College of Natural Therapeutics, Chicago in 1921; from the American College of Osteopathy in 1925; and from the Illinois College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1931.

From 1922 to 1934 Doctor Hopfear was instructor of physiology, anatomy, laboratory and physical diag-

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1. Mr. Hauptfuehrer changed his name to Hopfear in 1928.

nosis and technique at Lindlahr College, Howard College, Peerless College, and American College. At present he owns and operates an institution in Chicago for the treatment of chronic diseases, employing three assistants. His nonprofessional interests are in research, motoring, golfing, music, and lecturing. His home is at Oak Park, Illinois.

On June 28, 1924 he married Jeanne Gertrude Randolph. Mrs. Hopfear was born Aug. 27, 1899 in Chicago. She graduated from the Saint Agatha school for girls in 1913; from Providence Academy in 1917; from the Chicago College of Music in 1921. She is interested in music and art. Children: Marilyn Jeanne, born Jan. 2, 1931. Church: Catholic.

V. Isaac C. Meyer (1) was born April 1, 1868 near Heidelberg, Ont. After his father's death he lived with his grandfather, Christian Krauter, three years. His mother having married Frederick Strasser in the fall of 1880, the family moved to the Strasser home near Winston, Missouri.

From 1883 to 1886 he worked as a farm hand during the summer at ten dollars a month and went to school during the winter. After going to college from 1886 to 1888, one year at Valparaiso, Indiana and one year at Naperville, Illinois, Mr. Meyer taught school in Marion, in McPherson, and in Rice county, Kansas. He began teaching in 1888 in District No. 17, Marion county at thirty-eight dollars per month. In the spring of 1892 he enrolled as a student at Chaddock College, Quincy, Illinois, and taught classes in history and algebra. From 1893 to 1895 he was enrolled in the Academy of Northwestern University, returning to graduate in 1903.

On June 8, 1897 Mr. Meyer married Louise Edith Barnes in Nodaway county, Missouri. They made their home at Little River, Kansas where Mr. Meyer was employed as Supt. of Schools in 1896 and served eleven years. From 1908 to 1913 he was Supt. at Lindsborg, and graduated from Bethany College in 1910. In 1912 he was elected County Superintendent of McPherson

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1. This article was edited by Mrs. I. C. Meyer.

county and served till 1920. From 1920 to 1923 he was Principal of the Roxbury Rural High School and from 1924 to 1927, Principal of Rural High School No. 5 near Alvin, Texas. He also taught at Conway in 1889 and 1892; at Lincolnville in 1890 and 1891; at Durham in 1895; and at Harper in 1904.

Mr. Meyer took part in various educational activities. He was a member of the Teachers Examination Board in Rice and McPherson county; a member of the Executive and the Legislative Committee of the State Teachers Association, and of the Kansas Teachers and Pupils Reading Circle Board. He taught in Teachers Institutes and often lectured on farm problems.

While County Superintendent he advocated the building of better schoolhouses. Wheat was selling at two dollars a bushel, eggs at sixty cents a dozen, and other farm products were equally high while lumber was still cheap. As a result, during his term of office, forty modern rural schoolhouses were built. These buildings all had improved heating, ventilating, and lighting systems, single seats, slate blackboards, separate cloak rooms for boys and girls, well selected libraries, and better equipment for the schoolroom and for the playground. Many of the buildings had large basements equipped for community meetings. These buildings were a welcome improvement over the boxcar type of schoolhouses so common everywhere.

In order to encourage the rural communities to do better school work and better farm work, Mr. Meyer divided the county into appropriate districts and each fall these districts held Community Fairs, the first one being held at the South Liberty school in the fall of 1917. At these fairs each school district exhibited a booth of educational work; the farmers displayed their farm products; and the housewives and their daughters made a display of their sewing, knitting, baking, canned goods, jams, jellies, and butter. Competent persons were appointed to judge the displays and award ribbons. Good speakers were employed to discuss farm problems. The County Superintendent introduced the first pressure cooker in the county and gave many demon-

strations in canning meat, corn, beans, peas, and other vegetables; and now, after twenty years, some of the districts are still holding community fairs. The McPherson Republican in its news items of June 19, and Sept. 13, 1917 gives a brief account of these rural activities.

To encourage more of the pupils in the rural schools to complete the course of study prepared by the State Board of Education for the rural schools, Mr. Meyer inaugurated All Schools Day in McPherson county. On this day all the grade schools and the rural schools of the county, one hundred and twenty-three districts, held their graduating exercises at the county seat. The morning program consisted of band music, May day exercises, a parade of decorated floats, vehicles and marching units of various kinds, graduating exercises, presentation of diplomas, a banquet for the graduates, and a basket dinner with coffee and cream for all.

The many floats and marching units for the parade were prepared by college classes, high school classes, city schools, rural schools, rural communities, business firms, and various other organizations. Prizes of twenty-five dollars and of fifteen dollars, donated by the business men of McPherson, were given for the best floats and marching units in each group.

In the afternoon there were field events for high school and for grade school children, band music by five or six bands, base ball contests, tennis matches, horse shoe games, croquet, acrobatic stunts, and what not. Fifteen to twenty thousand people usually attended the festivities. Its success was due, in a great measure, to the wholehearted co-operation of the generous business and professional men and women of McPherson.

The standardization of rural schools was begun and continued throughout Mr. Meyer's term of office. The result of this movement was that better schoolhouses were built and the school plants were better equipped. The better schools employed better teachers. School sanitation was much improved. Measures to control contagious diseases were adopted. Rural school child-

ren received free dental inspection annually. Teachers' tenure of office and the requirements for teachers certificates were increased. Many districts lengthened their school terms and teachers' wages almost doubled.

With two colleges, one Jr. college, and eight high schools in the county, all accredited, and with the improved conditions of the rural schools, McPherson county was recognized by the educational authorities of the state as one of the foremost counties in educational progress.

After eight years as county superintendent Mr. Meyer served as Principal of the Roxbury Rural High School for three years, and as Principal of Rural High School No. 5, near Alvin, Texas three years. In 1927 after forty years of work in the educational field, he retired.

His retirement was due to sickness, a severe case of arthritis. Although for ten years he was under the care and advice of some of the best physicians in the middle west, he obtained but little relief. For the past eight years he has not been able to walk and has had but little use of his arms and hands; but through it all he has not lost all his appreciation of good humor, nor has he lost his jovial sunny disposition.

Louise Edith Barnes, daughter of Stephen Hartwell Barnes (1) and Ann Collins Barnes, was born Dec. 17, 1866 on the Barnes homestead (2) near Graham, Nodaway county, Missouri. She went to school in the home district, known as the Barnes District, passed the teacher's examination and began teaching in 1885.

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1. Mr. Barnes was a volunteer Union soldier, Company B, 35th Missouri Infantry.
2. On Oct. 20, 1859 Stephen H. Barnes and Charles W. Collins, his brother-in-law, purchased 280 acres of land from Alonzo and Mary Thompson for $700.00 To Wit: The SE 1-4, the S 1-2 of the NE 1-4 and the NE 1-4 of the NE 1-4, all of Sec. 16, Twp. 62, Range 36 in Nodaway County, Missouri, The SE 1-4, Sec. 16 became the Barnes homestead and remained so until the close of the century. Recorded in Book 7, page 101, Nodaway County records.

She studied at the Stanberry Normal, taught in Nodaway county till 1889, studied at Lewis College in 1889-90, then taught a year in Andrew county.

In 1894 Miss Barnes graduated from Chaddock College at Quincy, Illinois with the degree of Bachelor of Science, and from the Illinois Wesleyan University, these two schools having since united. After graduating she taught two years at Perryville, Missouri. In 1897 she married I. C. Meyer and taught two years at Little River, Kansas where Mr. Meyer was employed as Principal.

During the World War Mrs. Meyer was elected Secretary of the McPherson Red Cross.(1) From 1916 to 1925 she taught history and elementary science in the McPherson Jr. High School. In 1930 she was appointed Assistant County Superintendent, and after twenty-eight years of educational work she retired in 1931.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Meyer were Sunday School teachers for many years. All members of the family are members of the M. E. Church. There are five children: Marguerite, Dorothy, Helen, Constance, and Edith. All were born at Little River, Kansas.

VI. Esther Marguerite Meyer was born Nov. 15, 1899. The family moved to Lindsborg in 1908 and to McPherson in 1913. She graduated from the McPherson High School in 1917; taught two years in District No. 46; graduated from McPherson College in 1922; taught English two years at Horton, Kansas; transferred to the Labette County Community High School where she taught English and Normal Training subjects, three years at the Valeda Branch school and four years at Altamont, Kansas.

Miss Meyer was also sponsor of the Girl Reserves and, for several years conducted travel parties of high school classes to the Ozark Mountains to study nature in its original form and beauty. As summer recreations she visited Niagara Falls, Canada and Michigan in 1924; Colordo and the Yellowstone National Park in 1926; Santa Fe, the Steele Ranch, and the Carlsbad

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1. McPherson Republican June 23, also July 20, 1917.

Cave in 1928. On Aug. 26, 1931 she married Donald Frank DeCow.

Mr. DeCow was born Dec. 22, 1902 in the Indian Territory near Bartlett, Kansas. He graduated from the Labette County Community High School at Altamont, Kans. in 1922 and from the Kansas State Teachers College at Pittsburg in 1929. He was principal of the branch school of the Labette County Community High School at Valeda several years.

In 1932-33 both Mr. and Mrs. DeCow were graduate students at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois. In 1933 the degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Mrs. DeCow, and the degree of Master of Business Administration on Mr. DeCow by the University.

During the spring and summer of 1934 Mr. DeCow taught in a Junior College in Chicago. In September of the same year he accepted the position of Professor of Economics and Business Administration at Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kansas. In January 1937 Mrs. DeCow accepted a position in the Department of English in the same school. They are members of the M. E. Church. Their hobbies are collecting specimens of art, kodaking, and athletic sports. Children: Donald and Robert.

VII. Donald Frank DeCow was born June 5, 1935. His hobbies at the age of one: Exploring, and engineering new adventures.

VII. Robert Duane DeCow was born Oct. 26, 1937.

VI. Dorothy Vashti Meyer was born July 13, 1902. She graduated from the McPherson High School in 1920; taught in District No. 74 three years at $100.00 and $125.00 per month; and graduated from Southwestern College in 1926. She was a graduate student in the School of Speech of Northwestern University one summer; taught English and Dramatics in Smith Center High School two years and in the Winfield Junior High School one year. On Aug. 22, 1929 she married Merrill M. Humburg.

Mr. Humburg was born July 20, 1905 at Bison, Kansas. He graduated from Southwestern College in

1926, and obtained a degree of Master of Science from New York University in 1928. He is a dealer in implements and hardware at LaCrosse, Kansas. Their hobbies are reading books and magazines, and dramatic art. Church: United Brethren. Children: Merrill and Carolyn.

VII. Merrill Meyer Humburg was born March 10, 1933. Hobby at the age of three: Planning imaginary adventures.

VII. Carolyn Louise Humburg born June 13, 1938.

VI. Helen Ruth Meyer was born Feb. 27, 1904. She graduated from the Roxbury Rural High School in 1922; taught a year in District No. 99; worked in the office of the Daily Republican several years; studied at McPherson College and at Bethany College five years; taught the fifth grade at Marquette, Kansas from 1931 to 1935; graduated as a nurse from Grant Hospital, Chicago in 1938; now employed by the Cook County Hospital, Chicago. Church: M. E.; Hobby: Music.

VI. Constance Orillia Meyer was born April 5, 1906. She graduated from the Roxbury Rural High School in 1923; studied two years at McPherson College; taught in the primary grades,—two years near Alvin, Texas, three years at Marquette, Kansas, and one year at McPherson. She graduated from McPherson College in 1932; enrolled as a graduate student at Northwestern University and obtained a degree of Master of Arts in 1933. From 1933 to 1935 she taught in the McPherson Jr. High School; studied at the Garrett Biblical Institute in the summer and fall of 1935, and on Nov. 19, 1935 she sailed for Singapore, S. S. where she taught in a mission school. In January 1937 she was appointed Principal of the Methodist Girls' School at Klang, F. M. S., Malaya.

VI. Edith Barnes Meyer was born June 14, 1908. She graduated from the McPherson High School in 1926; taught in District 97; attended college two years; and on Nov. 28, 1930 she married Ted B. Morse. Mrs. Morse studied at the Chicago Art Institute in 1934-35, and took a short course at the Bethany College

Art Department in the summer of 1937.

Mr. Morse was born March 24, 1905; graduated from Washington University at St. Louis. He is an electric engineer employed by the Commonwealth Edison Company, Chicago. Their hobbies are boating, photography, and art. Church: Methodist. Children: Margielee and Melva Carol.

VII. Margielee Morse was born May 17, 1936. Her hobby at the age of one: Greeting her friends with a generous friendly smile.

VII. Melva Carol Morse born Dec. 23, 1938.

V. Anjuline Orillia Meyer was born March 13, 1870 near Heidelberg, Ontario. In 1880, soon after her father's death, the family moved to Daviess county, Mo. where she attended the local school and assisted her mother.

In 1887 she went to college at Naperville, Ill., and the following year she studied music at Kidder, Mo. In 1889 she studied under her brother in Kansas, passed the teacher's examination and taught the primary room at Lincolnville, Kans. From 1891-95 Miss Meyer studied at Lindsborg, Kans. and at the Academy of Northwestern University, graduating in 1895. From 1895 to 1904 she taught in Kansas near Minneapolis, at Lost Springs, and at Hillsboro; and studied at Northwestern University, graduating in 1904.

After graduating she taught in Cook county, Ill. two years; substituted in Chicago several months, and on Oct. 1, 1908 she was assigned a regular position in the Hayt school in Chicago where she labored until she retired in 1935.

During her summer vacations Miss Meyer enjoyed many recreational adventures. In the summer of 1897 she teamed with her youngest brother for a bicycle tour of the Rocky Mountains in the region of Colorado Springs. Their greatest thrill was that of climbing Pikes Peak during the long hours of night, to arrive on top of that imposing outlook in time to see the morning sunlight burst over the eastern horizon and sweep westward, leaping from peak to peak over mountain range and valley in brilliant colors, until the whole

rugged landscape, as far as the eye could see, was one vast expanse of variagated tints and hues, an ever changing scene of crimson, yellow, purple, blue, and brown,---a panorama of great beauty seldom seen.

In 1910 when her sister, Mrs. Steele and family, moved to their mountain home in New Mexico, Miss Meyer accompanied them. At Magdalena they detrained and traveled the remaining distance of 150 miles by wagon over desert wastes and mountain trails. Their belongings included household goods, kitchen utensils, farming implements, horses, a cow, a coop of chickens, and numerous other things.

Well built roads in this section of New Mexico were unknown. The rocky trails up and down the mountain ridges were frequently so rough that an unwary passenger might be thrown headlong off the wagon, or a wagon wheel might suddenly break under the heavy strain of hammering from rock to rock. Both these incidents happened on this trip with but little delay. The passenger picked herself up and a good neighbor supplied a wheel for the rest of the journey.

Mr. Steele's home, a mountain oasis, a rich sedimentary spot, sunny but cool with an invigorating atmosphere, located between two mountain spurs far beyond the foothills, was finally reached. Here they spent a delightful summer. Their residence, eight miles from the nearest neighbor, was a log house among forest trees at the upper end of a mountain fan. It was not long until there were plenty of flowers, vegetables, spuds and venison, hot biscuits, young mountain grouse and salads with a bountiful portion of sunshine, sleep, and rest. It was a delightful vacation spot to which Miss Meyer often returned.

In 1912 she and Helen Meyer visited the Steele home in June and were joined in August by Helen's father and sister Constance, aged five. The next year Miss Meyer and her sister, Mrs. Steele visited Michigan and Canada. In 1914 she and Dorothy Meyer, aged twelve, spent the summer on the Steele ranch. In 1917 Miss Meyer and some Hayt teachers visited the Canadian Rockies, British Columbia, San Francisco, Los Angeles,

and the Steele home. In 1922 the Steeles, Miss Meyer, and Mrs. William Hauptfuehrer, and Edith Meyer visited the Grand Canyon and spent the summer on the ranch. In 1924 Miss Anjuline and Marguerite visited the Niagara Falls, Canada and Michigan; in 1926 Colorado and the Yellowstone National Park; and in 1928 they visited Sante Fe, the Steele ranch, and Carlsbad Cave. In 1931 Miss Meyer visited the Carolina's, and in '35 she made her last visit to New Mexico.

She was a member of the Presbyterian Church. Her hobby: Applying the golden rule in the school room, and among friends and neighbors. She died April 17, 1936; burial on Lot Eleven, Second Addition, Wheatland Cemetery, Will county, Illinois. A friend has said: "She gave her best: A smile, a kind encouraging word, or a good deed rendered unselfishly."

V. Sarah Orillia Meyer was born Nov. 6, 1873 near Heidelberg, Ont. She moved to Winston, Mo. with the family in 1880; completed the common school; lived with her brother Josiah for several years; studied voice and piano five years at Evanston, Ill.; and on June 26, 1900 she married Edward S. Steele.

Mr. Steele was born March 13, 1873 on a farm near Altamont, Mo. After graduating from high school at Winston, he studied two years at Grand River College at Galatin, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Steele lived a year near Altamont; one year in Quincy. Ill. where Mr. Steele finished a course at the Gem City Business College; six years at Elgin, Ill. as a mechanic for the Elgin Watch Company; and two years as a salesman at Sullivan, Ill.

In 1910, upon the advice of their physician, they went west; homesteaded 160 acres ten miles from Luna, New Mexico.Their farm is located between two mountain ridges of the Rocky Mountains 150 miles west of Magdalena, their nearest railroad station.

Their house, containing three rooms, was an old timer, rather low and massive, built with heavy logs, mud plaster, the roof piled high with dirt, snug and warm in winter, cool and cozy in summer.

The high altitude and the mountain air were invigora-

ting but moving to such a mountain retreat with a wagon and a team of horses, farm implements, household goods, a cow, and whatnot seemed almost impossible: 150 miles of unimproved trail roads, over desert and sandy plains; up and up over hills and mountain ridges, over rocks and precipices, through gullies and mountain streams and forests, sometimes above the clouds. It was a long, long winding trail with scarcely any signs of civilization; with here and there a scattered herd of cattle, a few deer or antelope, or a flock of mountain grouse.

Over this trail they transported all their possessions with a team and wagon to begin a new home in the Rockies beyond the outskirts of civilization. Their farm, a cozy spot surrounded by mountain spurs and forests, consisted of a rich alluvial soil, traversed by a small, swiftly flowing mountain stream.

They raised cattle, hogs, chickens, oats, rye, potatoes, and garden vegetables. Besides taking care of his farm Mr. Steele was also an employee of the United States Biological Survey for seventeen years. His business was to trap and hunt down predatory animals, mostly mountain lion, bear, and wolf which preyed upon cattle, horses, and sheep on the mountain ranges.

There was but little communication with the outside world. Twice each week a stage, carrying mail and small articles of merchandice, ran between Magdalena and Reserve, thirty-five miles away. There was also a stage carrying mail and small articles of freight from Holbrook, Arizona to Luna, a rendezvous for cattlemen. Here a few staple articles such as tobacco, flour, tea, coffee, sugar, and some canned goods could be purchased.

In 1924 the farm was rented and the family moved to Reserve to give their son the benefit of a high school, In 1928 they purchased a home in Las Cruces where the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts is located.

Mr. Steele is at present a night workman in an automobile establishment, the New Deal having discontinued his part of the biological survey. His hobbies are taxidermy, and Mrs. Steele does needle and bead

work, and grows garden flowers and water lillies as a pastime. Church: Presbyterian and Christian. Children: Earl. George and Juanita died in infancy.

VI. Earl Ray Steele was born June 5, 1908 at Sullivan, Ill. Before he was three years old the family moved to New Mexico where Earl grew up without playmates other than the birds and squirrels of the forest and his barn yard pets. When the time arrived for him to enroll in school, his mother divided her time, living at home during the summer and at Evanston, Ill. during the winter where Earl completed the grade school in six years. He graduated from the Reserve High School in 1928 and completed a year and a half at the College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts at Las Cruces. In 1930 he graduated from the Electric School of Engineering in Chicago. He is now taking a course in Deisel Engineering while he is a night mechanic for Moon and Rogers.

On May 29, 1930 Mr. Steele married Ovie Kitchens. She was born at Floydada, Texas on June 17, 1908. After graduating from the Reserve High School her family moved to Las Cruces where she was employed by the telephone company. Church: Baptist and the Church of Christ. Children: Sylvia, June and Cynthia Joan (twins) born Dec. 7, 1933.

V. Nisley John Meyer was born Dec. 7, 1875 near Heidelberg, Ont. He attended high school at Evanston, Ill. while living with his brother; taught school at Marion county, Kansas; died at Phoenix, Arizona on May 14, 1897; burial near Winston, Missouri. Church: Presbyterian. Single.

V. Solomon Meyer (known as Ben) was born Sept. 23, 1877, near Heidelberg; moved to Missouri in 1880; lived with his brother at Durham and at Little River, Kansas from 1895 to 1899; graduated from the Little River High School in 1899 and from the Academy of Northwestern University in 1902; taught school in Kansas from 1902 to 1907 in Marion county, at Little River, at Marquette, and in the Ness County Teachers Institute. On Sept. 26, 1904 he married Emma Leona Frankeberger.

Mrs. Meyer, born Feb. 3, 1883 in McLain county, Ill., graduated from the Little River High School and taught school in Rice county. Mr. Meyer died July 19, 1909; burial in the Bean Cemetery near Little River. Church: Congregational. No children.

A BRIEF GENEALOGICAL RECORD

This record may serve to trace the ancestry of any of the descendants of the late John Meyer of Heidelberg, Ontario back as far as the American Revolution, thus:

1. Margielee Morse, born in 1936, daughter of
2. Edith Meyer Morse of Chicago, Illinois, daughter of
3. I. C. Meyer, Lindsborg, Kansas, son of Solomon Meyer.
4. Solomon Meyer, born Aug. 20, 1838 near Heidelberg, Ontario, married Caroline Krauter on Nov. 4, 1862. He was a farmer and a tanner. They lived on a farm, the south half of Lot 24, German Company Tract, in Waterloo county, Woolwich township, a half mile south of Heidelberg. He died Sept. 7, 1877; is buried in Martin's Cemetery north of Waterloo, Ont. In 1880 his wife married Frederick Strasser. She died Feb. 29, 1896; is buried a half mile east of Winston, Missouri. Solomon Meyer was the son of John Meyer next below.
5. John Meyer was born Aug. 21, 1808 on the Christian Meyer homestead in Springfield township, York county, Pennsylvania. In 1832 he went to Bridgeport, Waterloo county, Ontario and worked in a woolen mill. He had learned the fulling and the carding trade on his father's farm. On May 13, 1834 he married Maria Wenger. The same year he bought a farm, the north half of Lot 22, German Company Tract, a mile east of Heidelberg, in Woolwich township, to which he and his family moved in 1838. He retired and moved to St. Jacobs in 1871. His wife Maria was born April 28, 1814 and died March 16, 1868. Mr. Meyer

died Aug. 8, 1883. Both are buried in Martin's Cemetery north of Waterloo. He was the son of John Meyer next below.

6. John Meyer, born Dec. 4, 1778, on the Christian Meyer homestead in Springfield township, York county, Pennsylvania, married Barbara Negiey. She was born in Franklin county, Virginia on Dec. 22, 1785. He acquired a part of the Christian Meyer homestead, the fulling mill property, which he sold in 1837 and moved to Clark county, Ohio. In 1838 he bought a farm in Mad River township two miles west of Enon. He died May 11, 1857 and his wife died in 1868. Both are buried in a small family cemetery on the Keifer farm, on the north side of Mad River, four miles west of Springfield, Ohio. He was the son of John Meyer next below.

7. John Meyer was born Nov. 25, 1748 on the Christian Meyer homestead. The Meyer homestead is located about two miles east of the town of Loganville in Springfield township, formerly a part of Shrewsbury township, York county, Pennsylvania. Here he lived during his entire life. He married Barbara Kauffman. She died in 1826 at the age of 86, and he in June 1833

Notes:

1. Meyer is variously spelled as Myer, Myers, or Meyers.

2. Much of the above information is from the "Moyer Family History" pages 657 to 672.

3. Some of the information is from a Berlin, Ontario newspaper article "A reunion of the Meyer Children" who in 1908 celebrated the 100th anniversary of the birth of their father, the late John Meyer of Heidelberg, Ontario.

4. The date 1868 when Barbara Meyer died (paragraph 6 above) may not be correct. The Moyer Family History says she died in 1863, but it also says she outlived her husband 11 years, and that her husband died in 1857. According to this she died in 1868, the date used by this writer. However, the D. A. R. has accepted the date 1863.

at the age of 85. Both are buried in the family cemetery on the Christian Meyer homestead in York county, Pennsylvania.

John Meyer owned about 400 acres of land. Besides being a farmer, he also built and operated a fulling mill and a carding mill. He was a minister of the German Baptist Brethern. Moreover, he was a soldier, a private in Captain Henry Kesler's Company of York county, Pennsylvania Militia, 1782. (See the Pennsylvania Archives, 6th Series, Vol. 2, page 667.)

Descendants of Rosina Krauter Baumbach

IV. Rosina Krauter was born Nov. 7, 1846 in Woolwich on the Krauter homestead. During her girlhood days she attended school at S. S. No. 2, and at home she learned the household arts of cooking, baking, sewing, knitting, and spinning. On May 24, 1867 she married August Baumbach.

Mr. Baumbach was born Feb. 22, 1842 near Weberstadt in Saxony, Germany, and migrated with his parents to Ontario. Mr. and Mrs. Baumbach lived in Ellice township on a farm of 100 acres of timber land a mile and a half south of Wartburg. They cleared away the forest, little by little, pulled stumps, built rail fences, and drained the low lands to prepare the farm for the production of crops. Bear, deer, fish, and wild fowl furnished them plenty of meat during the early days.

For several years Mr. Baumbach was Councilor for Ellice township, and a trustee for S. S. No. 7 where all the children went to school. Mr. and Mrs. Baumbach were members of the Lutheran Church. She died May 1, 1876 and he on Feb. 26, 1911; burial at Wartburg. Children: John, Mary, George, Edwin, and Anna; all were born on the Baumbach homestead; all who reached the age of maturity were confirmed members of the Lutheran Church.

V. John Baumbach was born March 3, 1868. When a young man he went to the United States; was married; made his home at New Westminster, B. C.; died Oct. 15, 1922; no children.

V. Mary Baumbach was born June 9, 1869 in Ellice township. On Feb. 28, 1901 she married George Brunner. He was born Sept. 15, 1864 at Brunner, Perth county, Ontario. They moved to the Wetaskiwin district in Alberta, Canada in March 1901, where Mr. Brunner had homesteaded 160 acres, the N.E. 1-4, Sec. 30, Twp. 44, Range 22, west of the 4th meridian.

The Canadian Pacific Railway, connecting Quebec with Vancouver, was completed in 1885. A branch road reached Wetaskiwin and Edmonton in 1891. For over a century Edmonton had been a small trading post on the banks of the Saskatchewan. It was a rendezvous for Indians and a few white men who carried on the fur trade for the Hudson's Bay Company. Alberta which is six times as large as Pennsylvania had only 70,000 inhabitants in 1891; but so rapid was the influx of new immigrants after the coming of the railway that, by 1914, Edmonton alone had a population of 70,000.

The Wetaskiwin district is a part of the great central plain of North America. The eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains is very gradual and the many foothills soften the outline against the western sky. As far as the eye could see there were undulating prairies or large areas covered with brush or poplar and willow trees commonly called pole timber.

The soil is generally fertile, consisting of a rich black loam from two to three feet deep, said by some to be the richest soil in the world. The principal industries are farming and ranching. The products are grain, cattle, horses, hogs, milk products, poultry and eggs.

Mr. and Mrs. Brunner were among the first settlers in the vicinity of Wetaskiwin. Towards the east there was a vast expanse of unsettled country. Their first home was a twelve by fourteen foot shack. When asked how she managed in such a small house Mrs. Brunner replied: "Fine! We had a cellar under the shack, and all the things we did not use daily were stored there. Being only two of us we had room. The

stove was at one end, the bed in a small nook at the other, with the table and a cupboard along the side. In 1902 we built a three-room house, and the next year more stable room."

Their farm was originally all covered with willow brush. Mr Brunner grubbed five acres by hand with a grubbing hoe the first year. Later he used the brush breaker and horses. The better poles were used for posts and wood; the rest was burned. They do mixed farming; their crops include wheat, oats, barley, and hay. Among the animals they raise are hogs, horses, cattle, chickens, and turkeys. For a number of years Mr. Brunner was a breeder of Clydesdale horses and Tamworth hogs.

In their section of Alberta the summer days are long and warm, the nights are cool and short. The aurora borealis, an electric display to the north, spans the heavens and illuminates the nights in varying hues of brilliant color. The climate is moderated by the Chinook winds moving in from the west. The average annual temperature is about the same as that of Minneapolis, Minn. Children: Velma, Georgia, Jacob, August, Winnifred, and Jean.

VI. Velma Brunner was born July 7, 1902. She attended the Wetaskiwin High School, obtained a teacher's certificate and taught school. On Feb. 3, 1926 she married Arthur Patterson. Mr. Patterson was born Aug. 18, 1898 at Kintross, Haliburton county, Ontario. They operate a farm of 800 acres near Heath, Alberta. They are Presbyterians. Children: Frances and Norma.

VII. Frances Patterson was born Sept. 4, 1928 and Norma on July 11, 1931.

VI. Georgia Brunner was born June 15, 1904. She attended the Wetaskiwin High School and later qualified as a trained nurse. On May 23, 1928 she married William McIntyre. Mr. McIntyre was born April 10, 1897 in Dungannon, Huron county, Ont. They farm 360 acres near Vermilion, Alberta. Church: The United Church. Children: Robert, Keith, and Audrey.

VII. Robert McIntyre was born July 9, 1929; Keith

on Feb. 3, 1931; and Audrey Jean on Dec. 16,1935.

VI. Jacob Brunner, born June 9, 1906, attended the Technical school at Edmonton. He is now a contractor and builder in that city; a member of the United Church; single.

VI. August Brunner, born May 19, 1908, is a farmer assisting his father at home. He is a member of the United Church; hobbies, music and sports; single.

VI. Winnifred Brunner, born March 22, 1910, attended the Ferintosh High School. On June 15, 1932 she married Edward Peterson. Mr. Peterson was born Aug. 16, 1894 at Boston, Mass. He is a merchant at Wetaskiwin. They are members of the United Church. Children: Rieta and Gwendolyn.

VII. Rieta Jean Peterson was born May 5, 1933; and Gwendolyn Alma on July 15, 1934.

VI. Jean Brunner, born Sept. 23, 1912, is at home assisting her mother. Her hobbies: fancy needle work of various kinds. She is a member of the United Church.

V. George Baumbach was born June 6, 1871 at Wartburg. After completing the public school he learned to be a mason and bricklayer. In 1896 he went to Oak Lake, Manitoba to ply his trade. He was a member of the Lutheran Church; died July 20, 1898; burial at Wartburg.

V. Edwin Baumbach was born Dec. 18, 1873. When three years old he was seized by a bear and carried to the forest. His father, however, made a quick rescue with no greater damage than that it created a terrible fear in the heart of every mother.

Edwin was a mason and bricklayer. In 1897 he went to Wirden, Manitoba to work his trade. He was a member of the Lutheran Church; died March 1, 1900; burial at Wartburg.

V. Anna Baumbach was born April 16, 1876. After the death of her mother she was placed in care of her Aunt Caroline. She died Sept. 16, 1876; burial at Wartburg.

Descendants of John Jacob Krauter

IV. John Jacob Krauter was born July 10, 1848 on

the Krauter homestead in Woolwich township a mile east of Heidelberg, Ontario. He completed the public school in S. S. No. 2, and taught school two years in the village of Petersburg in Wilmot township where he met and, on Dec. 25, 1869, married Margaret Huether. Mrs. Krauter was born Aug. 12, 1850. They were married at the home of Mr. Krauter's sister in Ellice.

In 1870 Mr. and Mrs. Krauter moved to Grey township, Huron county where Mr. Krauter had acquired a farm of 200 acres located on Lots 19 and 20, Concession 11, three miles south of Ethel. Here on the frontier they cleared away the forest, sowed and harvested their crops, and reared their children. Later Mr. Krauter operated a hardware store at Ethel. He also served as township auditor, tax collector, and secretary-treasurer of the board of school trustees.

Mr. and Mrs. Krauter were members of the Lutheran Church. He died on March 2, 1917, and she on Oct. 9, 1934; burial in Mount Pleasant Cemetery at Ethel. Children: William, Michael, George, John, and Angeline.

V. William Albert Krauter was born in Grey township, Ontario. After completing the public school at Cranbrook in S. S. No. 7, and after working on the farm several years, he married Isabel McDonald. She was born at Walton, McKillop township where she attended school at S. S. No. 4.

Mr. Krauter was a farmer near Brussels and later a lumberman at Ethel. They were members of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Krauter died in 1919; burial in the Brussels Cemetery. From 1929 to 1934 Mr. Krauter was a decorator at Detroit, Michigan. He has retired and is now living with his sister Mrs. W. J. Clark. Children: Russel, Edwin, Albert, Grace, and Mary.

VI. James Russel Krauter was born April 20, 1901 near Brussels, in Grey township. He completed the public school at Ethel in 1916. From 1926 to 1934 he was employed as an advertiser in and out of Listowel. On April 21, 1934 he married Marguerita Agnes Forda Lake.

Mrs. Krauter was born May 5, 1901 at Smith Falls, Ontario. She completed the public school at S. S. No. 1, in Wallace township, and high school at Listowel; and in 1921 she completed a course at the normal school in Stratford. She taught three years in the rural schools of Wallace township and nine and a half years in the primary room of the Listowel city schools.

Mr. and Mrs. Krauter own and farm 100 acres one and a quarter miles east of Listowel. They are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Krauter teaches the primary class and sings in the choir. Children: Eleanor.

VII. Eleanor Marie Krauter was born July 9, 1935.

VI. Edwin William Krauter, born Sept. 23, 1903 at Ethel, completed the public school and became interested in decorative art. On Feb. 23, 1929 he married Edith Foster.

Mrs. Krauter was born March 23, 1901 at Mandota, Illinois. She completed the common school and high school at Ottawa, Ill.; studied at the State Normal and at the University of Chicago, and taught school several years. Mr. and Mrs. Krauter live in Chicago. He is the Art Director for Montgomery Ward & Company, and issues their mail order catalog. No children.

VI. Grace Krauter, born in Grey township, has lived in Seaforth, Ontario for the past nineteen years. During 1935-36 she attended the Stratford Normal, and is now teaching school in Dufferin county, Ont. She enjoys swimming and music; is a member of the United Church; single.

VI. Mary Margaret Krauter was born Aug. 9, 1909 at Ethel. After graduating from the Walton Public School in 1924 and from the Stratford Business College in 1926, she was employed five years as a stenographer by a hardware jobbing concern in Toronto. On May 11, 1932 she married Everett Errington.

Mr. Errington, born Sept. 9, 1912 in West Wawanash township, Huron county, Ont., completed the public school at Dungannon in 1927 and assisted his father on the farm. Mr. and Mrs. Errington farm 100 acres on the east half of Lot 15, Con. 7, in West Wawan-

ash. Mrs. Errington enjoys reading and her husband's hobby is tinkering with machinery. They are members of the United Church. Children: Isabel, Wilmer, Marjorie, and Norma.

VI. George Albert Krauter, born Dec. 7, 1912 at Ethel, completed the public school at Ethel. After farming for some time he obtained a position in the Frood Mines of the International Nickel Company at Sudbury, Ontario.

Sudbury is in the heart of the largest nickel mining district in the world. It is estimated that over sixty per cent of the world's output of nickel comes from the Sudbury District. "The Frood Mine alone has 28 miles of underground workings, employs 2744 men, uses 140,000 board feet of timber daily, and produces 10,000 tons of ore per day."(1)

It is in this mine that Mr. Krauter is employed as a driller and lumberman. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Single.

V. Michael Krauter was born Dec. 18, 1872 in Grey township. After completing the public school in S. S. No. 7, he worked on the farm. On Dec. 28, 1898 he married Levina Attridge. Mrs. Krauter, born Feb. 18, 1879 near Milverton, Perth county, Elma township, completed the public school in S. S. No. 7.

Mr. and Mrs. Krauter own and farm 70 acres located on Lot 24, Con. 9, near Ethel, Ont. Their principal crops are wheat, oats, barley, corn, hay, and root crops. Mr. Krauter is Secy-Treas. of the board of school trustees. They are members of the Presbyterian Church. Children: Edwin, Irene, and George.

VI. Edwin Welland Krauter, born Nov. 8, 1900 near Cranbrook, completed the Cranbrook Public School in 1914. He owns and farms 250 acres located on Lots 25 and 26, Con. 8, and on the north half of Lot 25, Con. 9. His crops consist mostly of hay and mixed grains. His recreational interests are hocky, football, and theatrical plays. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, and President of the Young Peoples

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1. Sudbury Star, March 2, 1936.

Society. Single.

VI. Irene Krauter, born Feb. 5, 1902 in Grey township, completed the public school at Cranbrook, and high school at Brussels. She graduated from the Stratford Normal in 1921; taught school six years and, on Aug. 3, 1927, she married William Laird Campbell.

Mr. Campbell, born April 15, 1898 in Grey township, completed the public school in S. S. No. 7, and later enlisted as a soldier in the World War. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell farm 300 acres of land located on Concession 3, in Grey township. They raise hay, grains, and hoed crops. In spare time they indulge in reading, gardening, a picnic at the lake, and in good music. They are Presbyterians. Children: Shirley.

VII. Shirley Helen Campbell was born March 6, 1933. Her hobby at the age of three was to print and write. At this age she was able to print her first name and write the figures to ten without any assistance.

VI. George Leonard Krauter, born April 15, 1905, at Cranbrook, Ont., graduated from the Public School of Ethel in 1919 and from the Central Business College of Stratford in 1920. Later he obtained a position with the Merchants Bank of Toronto; but he continued his studies in night classes with the Eastern School of Commerce, and with the University of Toronto. He is now an accountant with the Bank of Montreal in Toronto. On June 6, 1931 Mr. Krauter married Blanche Rubena Archer.

Mrs. Krauter, born June 21, 1906 at Allsaw, Ont., completed the public school at Haliburton in 1920 and graduated from the Haliburton Continuation School in 1923, after which she was employed as a bookkeeper.

Mr. and Mrs. Krauter's recreational activities are playing golf and tennis. Both are members of the Humber Valley Golf Club and of the Parkdale Tennis Club of Toronto. Both were in the golf finals for the championship of the Club in 1936, and each won an engraved silver trophy in recognition of their skill in golfing. They are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Krauter is a member of the Board of Managers of the Church, and Mrs. Krauter has taught

a Sunday school class, sang in the choir, and worked in the Young Peoples Society for a number of years.

V. George Krauter was born Dec. 9, 1875 at Cranbrook, Grey township. He finished the public school, farmed for a time, and then operated a hardware store and a tinsmithing business. On January 11, 1911 he married Laura Spence.

Mrs. Krauter was born Feb. 3, 1877 at Ethel where she completed the public school, then studied music, taught music, and served as church organist. Mr. Krauter is now conducting a plumbing, tinsmithing, and an implement business at Ethel. They are members of the Presbyterian Church. No children.

V. John Krauter was born March 16, 1880 in Grey township. After completing school in 1894 at S. S. No. 7, he assisted his father on the farm and in the hardware store at Ethel. On Dec. 18, 1912 he married Minnie Beatrice Lamont. Her parents were Scotch.

Mrs. Krauter, born Sept. 11, 1884 in Grey township, completed the public school and high school in S. S. No. 6 in 1898, then clerked in Manitoba. Mr. and Mrs. Krauter live at Ethel where Mr. Krauter operated a hardware and implement business till 1918. During the past fifteen years he has been assessor, school attendance officer, and sanitary inspector of Grey township. They are members of the Presbyterian Church. Their hobbies: music and literary activities; Children: John, Kenneth, Edith and Elsie (twins), Dorothy, Gordon, Joyce, and Muriel.

VI. John Calvin Krauter, born June 5, 1914, attended high school at Brussels. He then entered the plumbing business in George Krauter's shop at Ethel. His hobbies are music, mechanics, and dancing. He is a Presbyterian; single.

VI. Kenneth Lamont Krauter, born Feb. 24, 1916, was educated in the public school at Ethel, in the high school at Listowel, and in the normal school at Toronto. In Sept. 1936 he began to teach school, having been chosen Principal of S. S. No. 6 in Grey township. His recreational activities include hockey, football, and

softball. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church; single.

VI. Edith Margaret Krauter, born Jan. 18, 1918, was educated in the public school and in the high school at Ethel. She operates a hair dressing shop and clerks. She is a Presbyterian and sings in the choir. Her hobbies: music, dancing, and softball; single.

VI. Gordon Arnold Krauter, born Jan. 14, 1924; Muriel Lois Krauter, born Oct. 27, 1927 are pupils in school.

VI. Elsie Beatrice Krauter, born Jan. 18, 1918, died Nov. 15, 1918; Dorothy Isabel, born May 4, 1920, died Aug. 11, 1934; Joyce Lorraine, born Aug. 28, 1926, died Nov. 12, 1926; burial in Mount Pleasant Cemetery at Ethel.

V. Angeline Krauter was born May 26, 1891 at Cranbrook in Grey township. She completed the public school at Cranbrook, and in 1910 she married W. J. Clark. Mr. Clark owns and operates a plumbing business at Wingham, Ontario. He is an Elder in the Presbyterian Church. Children: Margaret, Percy, Laura, Annie, and Irene.

VI. Margaret Angeline Clark, born Oct. 4, 1911, completed high school and a course in the Wingham Business College, and assisted her father in his business. On Oct. 16, 1929 she married Harry Calvert.

Mr. Calvert was born Jan. 4, 1909 in Wingham. He attended school at Wingham, and after spending several years in Michigan he returned to Wingham where he is running a cabinet maker's shop. They are Presbyterians; hobbies: making fancy woodwork and fancy needle work. Children: George and Elizabeth.

VII. George Henry Calvert was born June 5, 1930; Elizabeth Angeline Calvert was born Jan. 23, 1935.

VI. Percy William Clark, born Feb. 28, 1914, completed the public school at Wingham, and is now in the plumbing business with his father; a member of the Presbyterian Church; single.

VI. Laura Jane Clark, born Aug. 3, 1915, com-

pleted the Wingham public school and a year of high school. She is now a student in the Wingham Business College; a Presbyterian; a member of the church choir.

VI. Annie Lyla Clark, born March 23, 1917; died Oct. 28, 1918.

VI. Irene Pearl Clark, born Jan. 3, 1920; a student in school; a Presbyterian; hopes to be a nurse.

Descendants of Pauline Krauter Doell

IV. Pauline E. Krauter was born Aug. 22, 1851 on the Krauter homestead. She completed the public school at S. S. No. 2, and learned to cook, bake, sew, knit, and spin. On Dec. 10, 1872 she married John Christopher William Doell. Mr. Doell was born in Germany and migrated to Upper Canada. The Doells located in Wartburg, Ellice township, Perth county where he plied his trade as a blacksmith.

At that time blacksmithing was an important trade. Most of the tools used by the farmer were made by the local smiths. Wagons, buggies, sleds, plows, harrows, scythes, sickles, and knives were made by them; and shoeing horses was an important part of their work.

Mr. and Mrs. Doell were members of the Lutheran Church. He died June 23, 1898, and she on June 3, 1925; burial at Wartburg. Children: Mary, Caroline, Clara, Ida, Edna, Sarah, Fred, and Hilda.

V. Mary Isabella Doell, born Dec. 17, 1873 at Wartburg. On Oct. 16, 1909 she married Peter Duranceau. He was born Dec. 12, 1880 at Escanaba, Mich., and for some time has been the clerk for the Michigan Central Railroad at Detroit. They are members of the Lutheran and the Catholic Church; no children.

V. Caroline Doell was born in 1875 at Wartburg. In 1900 she married Albert Van Riper, born in 1876 in Ypsilanti, Mich. where he operated a meat market. They were members of the Lutheran Church. She died in 1921; burial at Ypsilanti. Children: Edwin John and Carl Frederick.

V. Clara Matilda Doell was born in 1877 at Wart-

burg. In 1906 she married Martin McDonnell. He was born in 1877 at Rostock, Ontario where he operates a farm. They are members of the Catholic Church. She died in 1924; burial at Kinkora in Ellice township. No children.

V. Ida Catherine Doell, born in 1881 at Wartburg, married William Easson in 1903. He was born in Stratford, Ontario in 1881. He is a finisher by trade. They are members of the Presbyterian Church. She died in 1922; burial at Stratford. Children: Jean and Karl.

VI. Jean Easson, born June 26, 1904 at Stratford, graduated from the Stratford High School in 1920, and married Elwyn Earl Miller in 1932. Mr. Miller, born in 1907 in Owen Sound, Ont., graduated from the Palmerston High School in 1922. He is a salesman in Kitchener. They are members of the Presbyterian Church. Children: Shirley Anne.

VI. Karl Frederick Easson, born in 1907 at Stratford, is a painter; a Presbyterian; single.

V. Edna Orillia Doell, born Dec. 6, 1882 at Wartburg, completed the public school in 1895, and married Charles Henry Pounder on March 2, 1810. Mr. Pounder, born July 12, 1884 at Dublin, Logan township, Ontario, is a carpenter. Their home is in Silverton, Oregon. They are members of the German Lutheran Church. Children: Fred and Hilda.

VI. Fred Harold Pounder, born Nov. 20, 1913 at Wartburg, Ontario, graduated from the Silverton High School in 1931; is now a student in the Oregon State College studying pharmacy; a member of the Episcopal Church; single.

VI. Hilda Rosetta Pounder, born Sept. 29, 1915 at Stratford, Ontario, graduated from the Silverton High School in 1933 and from the Northwestern School of Commerce at Portland, Oregon in 1935. She is a stenographer for the Valley Packing Company at Salem; a member of the Episcopal Church; single.

V. Sarah Louise Doell, born April 25, 1885, completed the public school at Wartburg. On July 8, 1913

she married Walter Scott. Mr. Scott, born March 20, 1877 at Scotts Mills, Oregon, is a farmer near Scotts Mills. They are Lutherans. No children.

V. Frederick Carl Doell, born in 1887 at Wartburg, married Leona Gaul in 1915. She was born in Rostock, Ont. in 1888. Mr. Doell operates a meat market at Wartburg. They are members of the Lutheran Church. Children: Howard and Ruby.

VI. Howard C. Doell, born in 1916, is a gardener at Wartburg; a member of the Lutheran Church; single.

VI. Ruby Marie Doell was born in 1924, a member of the Lutheran Church.

V. Hilda Doell, born in 1889, completed the common school at Wartburg. In 1919 she married Fred J. Buuck. He was born at Rostock in 1892. Mr. Buuck is a fireman for the Stratford Chair Company. They are members of the Lutheran Church. No children.

Descendants of Elizabeth Krauter Huehnergard

IV. Elizabeth Krauter, born Nov. 7, 1857 on the homestead east of Heidelberg, completed the public school in S. S. No. 2 and learned to cook, bake, sew, knit, and spin during her girlhood days. On Dec. 30, 1879 she married George Huehnergard.

Mr. Huehnergard was born Nov. 28, 1858 in Woolwich near Heidelberg. They made their home on a farm containing 60 acres located north of St. Jacobs on Lot 45, German Company Tract. Besides operating the farm Mr. Huehnergard also operated a cider mill, an evaporator, and a saw mill. For a number of years he was a member of the Church Board and of the Board of School Trustees. He was a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. He died April 5, 1913; burial in the Elmira Lutheran Cemetery.

The farm was sold in 1916. Mrs. Huehnergard has since lived in Elmira. Lately she has spent the winters with her son. She is a member of the Lutheran Church. Children: Manasseh, Salome, and Ephraim.

V. Mannasseh Huehnergard, born Sept. 28, 1882, completed school at St. Jacobs; learned the hardware

trade, and later became field manager for the Kresge Stores in the United States.

On Nov. 3, 1909 he married Amelia Moyer and made his home in Minneapolis, Minn. After failing in health he lived for a while with his brother Ephraim in Hamilton, Ontario where he died Feb. 27, 1921. He was a member of the Lutheran Church; burial in the Elmira Lutheran Cemetery. Children: George.

VI. George Adam Huehnergard was born March 12, 1915 at Minneapolis, Minn. After the death of his father, George and his mother made their home in Kitchener where George graduated from the Kitchener Collegiate Institute and from the Kitchener Business College. He is employed in a refreshment parlor.

V. Salome Maria Huehnergard, born Sept. 19, 1884, completed the public school at St. Jacobs, and on June 26, 1912 she married Arthur Klinck. He operates a delivery and draying business in Elmira. Mrs. Klinck died July 12, 1925; burial in the Elmira Cemetery. Church: Lutheran; children: Eileen and Leonard.

VI. Eileen Klinck, born Jan. 30, 1917 in Elmira, completed the public school in 1929; graduated from the Elmira High School in 1934; completed a stenographic course in the Euler Business College in Kitchener, and is now employed by a candy factory in Kitchener. Hobbies: reading and skating. Church: Lutheran.

VI. Leonard Klinck, born June 2, 1920, completed the public school in 1933; employed on a farm near Maple, Ontario.

V. Ephraim Huehnergard, born Sept. 5, 1886, completed the St. Jacobs public school, graduated from the Kitchener Collegiate and Technical Institute in 1907; studied applied science and electric engineering two years at Toronto University and two years at the University of Cincinnati; discontinued the course in engineering to study theology; graduated from the Waterloo Theological Seminary in 1916, and in the same year he was ordained a Minister of the Gospel of the

Evangical Lutheran Church, and began his work as a minister of the Trinity Lutheran Church at Hamilton, Ontario. During 1922-23 he studied at the Theological Seminary at Maywood, Illinois and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Divinity.

On Sept. 4, 1918 Mr. Huenergard married Eva Lockhart. She was born April 3, 1892 at Seaforth, Huron county, Ontario; and graduated from the Seaforth High School in 1910, from the Kitchener Hospital in 1916, and practiced professional nursing from 1916 to 1918. Besides doing her regular duties Mrs. Huehnergard studies music and sings with the Philharmonic Choral Society of Toronto.

In his work as a minister Mr. Huehnergard served the Trinity Lutheran Church at Hamilton, Ont. from 1916 to 1922, the church at Detroit, Mich. from 1923 to 1931, and now is serving the Zion and the Unionville churches near Maple, Ontario.

It is recorded in the history of the Zion church in Vaughan that a caravan of Pennsylvanians, including the families of John Jacob Keffer and Jacob Fisher, emigrated from Berlin, Somerset county, Pa. to Vaughan township, Ontario by way of Niagara, around the head of lake Ontario, through Toronto, arriving at their destination early in 1806. John Jacob Keffer located on Lot 12, Concession 3. His descendants still live on the old homestead.

The new immigrants, farmers and devout churchmen, were among the early settlers in Vaughan. They held church services in the school house. John Jacob Keffer was their lay reader and instructed the children in catechism. On Aug. 10, 1811 he deeded a lot on the northwest corner of his farm to the trustees of the church, and eight years later they built a substantial log house for a church edifice. This was the beginning of the Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church in Vaughan; and it is a unique coincidence that the present minister, Reverand Ephraim Huehnergard, is the great great grandson of John Jacob Keffer, one of the founders of the church.

Descendants of George Albert Krauter

IV. George Albert Krauter, the youngest son of Christian Krauter, was born July 14, 1862. After completing the public school he assisted his father on the farm. On Nov. 20, 1883 he married Mary Metz. She was born Jan. 10, 1862. They made their home with his parents, and it was not long until the management of the farm was entrusted to the young folks.

For forty-eight years Mr. and Mrs. Krauter lived and labored on the old homestead. Here they tilled the soil, harvested the ripening grain and fruit and, like their forefathers during the earlier days, they produced most of their food, fuel, and clothing on the farm. Mrs. Krauter was a thrifty housewife and an extraordinary cook. She was noted for making the finest bread and coffee cake and the choicest butter for which she always received an extra two cents a pound at the village store.

Since the childhood days of Mr. and Mrs. Krauter, many industrial changes have been made. The sickle and the scythe, the cradle and the flail have disappeared. The tallow candle, the spinning wheel, homespun clothing, and handmade boots and shoes are now seldom seen. The draft horse and the wagon have been superseded by the tractor and the truck, the buggy by the auto, and gravel roads by concrete highways. Much of the work that used to be done by the blacksmith, the shoemaker, weaver, harness maker and the wagon maker is now accomplished by the push of an electric button; and most of the food and clothing that used to be prepared on the farm may now be had from the local merchant by using the telephone or by operating a can opener.

The Krauter homestead was sold in 1929 to Menno Brubacher, but the family and their son Emerson continued on the farm. Mrs. Krauter died May 15, 1932; burial in the Evangelical Cemetery near Heidelberg. In 1934 Mr. Krauter retired and located in Heidelberg. Church: Lutheran and Evangelical. Children: Allen, Edwin, Ella, Edna, and Emerson.

V. Allen H. Krauter was born Oct. 9, 1884. After completing the public school in S. S. No. 2, he helped his father on the farm till 1910 when he went to the northwest, worked at various jobs, and four years later he located at Dauphin, Manitoba.

Southern Manitoba is the gateway of the great northwest. With its fertile soil and favorable climatic conditions, it has become noted for the production of a fine quality of spring wheat. The Dauphin district is especially adapted for mixed farming, with excellent grazing land and some timber. The principal products are grain, hay, livestock, and dairy products.

In 1915 Mr. Krauter obtained work as a freight checker and the following year he was promoted to the office of chief clerk of the freight department of the Canadian National Railways at Dauphin which position he still holds.

On Feb. 7, 1925 he married Marie Litowitz, a graduate nurse. She was born at Sifton, Manitoba on Feb. 4, 1902 and graduated from the Dauphin Public School, from the Collegiate Institute, and from the Dauphin General Hospital. Mr and Mrs. Krauter own their home in Dauphin. Their hobbies are gardening and curling. They are members of the United Church. Children: Albert. Alice, and Gladys.

VI. Albert Norman Krauter, born Dec. 26, 1925; Alice Marie, born Dec. 2, 1927; and Gladys Eileen, born Sept. 7, 1934.

V. Edwin E. Krauter was born July 16, 1886. After completing school at S. S. No. 2, at the age of fourteen, he began serving an apprenticeship of four and a half years at the Adam Steis store in Heidelberg. He was then employed as a clerk in Kitchener, in Rostock, and again in Heidelberg until 1908. At this time he went to the northwest partly for his health. He spent eight months in Alberta near Edmonton, then accepted a position as clerk at Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan.

The province of Saskatchewan is a part of the great central plain of North America. It has both prairie and timber land with fertile soil and many lakes and streams. It is the leading province in the production of

wheat. The district surrounding Qu'Appelle lies in a timber belt. Mixed farming is the common practice. Among the agricultural products are grain, livestock, milk products, and poultry. The streams and lakes northward abound in fish and wild fowl. A few deer and antelope still roam the forests. The climate is dry and healthful.

On Jan. 16, 1912 Mr. Krauter married Bertha Lantz. She was born April 13, 1886 at Clifford, Wellington county, Ontario. They have lived at Qu'Appelle continuously excepting part of a year in 1912-13 spent at Broadview, Sask.

Mr. Krauter continued as a clerk until 1919 when a new company was formed in which he was a partner. His firm carries a large assortment of wares needed on the farm and in city homes. He served the city as councilman for more than a decade, and was its mayor during 1929-31. Mr. and Mrs. Krauter spend their recreational and leisure time in social work and curling. Church: Lutheran; children: Eileen, Eleanor, and Lytton.

VI. Eileen Dolores Krauter was born Nov. 8, 1912 at Broadview, Sask. The family moved to Qu'Appelle in 1913. She graduated from the Qu'Appelle High School in 1931; studied at the McGill Conservatory and obtained a Certificate in Piano; studied at the Regina Normal School one year; and has since taught four years at the Brown Hill School near Grenfell. She spent the summers of 1935 and 1936 in school at Edmonton, Alberta specializing in primary work. She is now the primary teacher in the Qu'Appelle city school. Her recreational activities include skating, tennis, and basketball. She is a member of the United Church. Single.

VI. Eleanor M. Krauter was born at Qu'Appelle, Sask. on Dec. 29, 1913. She graduated from the Qu'Appelle High School in 1932 and was awarded the Governor General Medal for high scholastic attainment. After completing a secretarial course in the Regina Commercial High School, she was employed as a stenographer by a wholesale company in

Regina. She is a member of the United Church.

VI. Lytton Albert Krauter was born May 29, 1921. He is a student in high school, a hockey enthusiast, and a member of the United Church.

V. Ella Krauter was born Februarv 5, 1891. During her teens she completed the public school at S. S. No. 2, assisted her mother, studied music, and obtained a certificate in piano. Since the age of 13 she has been the organist for the church and Sunday school at Heidelberg, then at Conestogo, and at North Woolwich. On Dec. 26, 1911 she married Walter Maurer.

Mr. Maurer was born Nov. 1, 1884 in northern Woolwich. After completing the public school in S. S. No. 9, he engaged in farming. Mr. and Mrs. Maurer farmed near Conestogo for six years, then moved to northern Woolwich where they now own and operate a farm of 123 acres located on Lot 123, German Company Tract north of Elmira. They raise grain, hay, and root crops; operate a dairy, sell cream and eggs, and fatten several loads of hogs each year. They still make maple syrup, sauerkraut, vinegar, pickles, apple butter, jams, jellies, Schmier Kase, Schnitz, soaps and the like as their forefathers did years ago.

Mr. Maurer also operates a slaughter house and a smoke house on his farm. During the winter he slaughters cattle and hogs, renders lard, cures and smokes hams, bacon, and sausages for his neighbors and for himself.

In 1906 the provincial government of Ontario purchased the power plant at Niagara Falls which, at the time of completion, was the largest plant in the world for the production of electric power.(1) Many other power lines have since been built, one extending from the Falls to Hamilton, to Kitchener, and westward to Windsor, with lateral lines supplying cities and farming districts with hydroelectric power. Such a line running north from Kitchener has supplied the Maurer home with electricity since 1930. With electricity

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1. Electric Utilities by Murry and Flood, 1922.

and a tractor on a farm, with good roads and an automobile, with a daily mail, a telephone, and a radio, Mr. and Mrs. Maurer have most of the conveniences of a modern city home.

Mrs. Maurer's hobbies are flower gardening, needle craft, and reading books and magazines; and Mr. Maurer indulges in reading farm magazines and the daily papers. They are members of the Evangelical Church. Children: Vernon.

VI. Vernon Lloyd Maurer was born Oct. 31, 1912. After completing the public school in Union S. S. No. 17, in Wellington county and a year in the Elmira High School, he assisted his father on the farm. During the winter the forest is his work shop. He supplies the wood needed by the family, chops wood for the neighbors, and makes a yearly supply of maple syrup. His hobbies are reading books and magazines. He is a member of the Evangelical Church. Single.

V. Edna Elizabeth Krauter was born Nov. 11, 1892 on the Krauter homestead and went to school at S. S. No. 2 in Woolwich. Since her girlhood days she has been very proficient in making plain and fancy needle work, rugs, and oil paintings. On Jan. 12, 1916 she married A. Lincoln Weaver.

Mr. Weaver, born June 12, 1891 at Lebanon, Perth county, Ontario, was educated in the Lebanon public school and at the Euler Business College in Kitchener. He is foreman of the Goodrich Rubber Company in Kitchener. They are members of the Evangelical Church. Children: Willard, Mildred, Doris, Howard, and Lyla.

VI. Willard Kenneth Weaver, born Dec. 2, 1916, and Mildred Mary Weaver, born Jan. 27, 1918, are both employed by the Goodrich Rubber Company. Doris Loraine, born Feb. 27, 1922; hobby drawing and painting. Howard Ross, born Aug. 18, 1925; hobby reading. Lyla Jean, born July 3, 1927; hobby vocal music.

V. Emerson John Krauter, born Jan. 24, 1896 on the Krauter homestead, went to school at S. S. No. 2 and assisted his father on the farm. On June 24, 1920

he married Aldolphine Margaret Otterbein. She was born April 12, 1895 near Heidelberg where she went to school.

Mr. Krauter is a farmer and a day laborer. He lives in Heidelberg. They are members of the Lutheran Church. He is a trustee of the church and she is an active member of the Ladies Aid. Children: Marie, Erla, Roy, and Clifford.

VI. Marie Louise Krauter, born April 20, 1921, attended school at Heidelberg; is employed in Waterloo, and plays tennis as a recreation. Erla Hermine Krauter, born Sept. 16, 1924; Roy Milton, born Sept. 24, 1927; Clifford Eckart, born Feb. 4, 1929; all pupils in the Heldelberg school.

Descendants of Maria Krauter Hahn

IV. Maria Margaretha Krauter was born May 26, 1864 on the Krauter homestead. She attended school at S. S. No. 2, assisted her mother, learned to sew, knit, spin, cook, and bake; and in Nov. 1886 she married Henry Hahn. They lived on the farm bordering Heidelberg on the northwest. Mr. Hahn died in 1892; burial in the Lutheran Cemetery near Heidelberg.

After her husband's death Mrs. Hahn lived in St. Jacobs. She sewed for a livelihood. She was skillful in plain sewing and artistic in fancy needle work of various kinds. They were members of the Lutheran Church. She died Oct. 28, 1918; burial in the Lutheran Cemetery near Heidelberg. Children: Clinton.

V. Clinton Hahn was born Dec. 12, 1889 near Heidelberg. After the death of his father the family moved to St. Jacobs where he completed the public school. On Oct. 9, 1912 he married Clara Sattler. Mrs. Hahn was born Oct. 9, 1891 at Heidelberg where she completed the public school. She graduated from the Euler Business College in 1907, and then worked as a bookkeeper until she took up the duties in her own home.

Mr. and Mrs. Hahn live in Waterloo where Mr. Hahn is employed as a shipping clerk for a manufacturing firm. Their recreational hobby is motoring. They are members of the Lutheran Church. Children: Reta, Wilma, and Hilda.

VI. Reta Louise Hahn, born May 6, 1914 in Waterloo, Ontario, completed a three year business course at the Kitchener-Waterloo Collegiate graduating in 1931. Since then she has been employed as a bookkeeper in a retail office in Kitchener. Her hobbies are music and motoring. She is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

VI. Wilma Mary Hahn, born Nov. 5, 1916 in Waterloo, graduated from the Kitchener-Waterloo Collegiate in 1934; spent the following year at Waterloo College, in affiliation with Western University. She is now teaching the junior room at St. Jacobs, and will spend the summer in London, Ontario specializing in primary work. Her recreational activities include badminton and tennis. She is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

VI. Hilda Irene Hahn, born July 28, 1920 in Waterloo, is a student at the Kitchener-Waterloo Collegiate. Her favorite pastime is reading. She is a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

Ancestors of Rosina and Maria Keffer, Wives of Christian Krauter, and Other Material (1)

I. Jacob Keffer, father of the Keffers who settled in Ontario, was born in Germany in 1734. The close of the century found him and his family living on a farm near Berlin, Somerset County, Pennsylvania. There were at least four children: John Jacob, Michael, Valentine and Elizabeth. Mr. Keffer was a member of the Lutheran Church. He died May 4, 1802; burial near Berlin, Penn. His estate was settled in 1805 and the children soon moved to other parts; John Jacob and Micheal to Vaughan Township, Ontario, Valentine and Elizabeth to Ross county, Ohio.

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1. Much of the material for this article was obtained from the Keffer family Bible; from the early history of the Zion Lutheran Church; and from tombstones in Vaughan twp. They were supplied by Mrs. Huehnergard and her son Ephraim, minister of the Zion Church.

II. John Jacob Keffer, son of Jacob Keffer, was born June 25, 1763, in Feselberg, Germany, and migrated with his father and family to Somerset County, Pennsylvania. Early in 1806, soon after the Keffer estate was settled, a group of people including John Jacob Keffer, his wife Margaretha and their three children, his brother Michael and Jacob Fisher with their families, all migrated in a caravan of covered wagons to Vaughan township, Ontario north of Toronto.(1)

On July 17, 1806, Mr. Keffer bought Lot 12, Con. 3,(2) in Vaughan township, where he lived the remainder of his life. On Nov. 17, 1806, his widowed mother came to live with him in his new home.(3) In 1811 he bought Lot 13, Con. 3. The two farms contained 400 acres.

Besides being a farmer, Mr. Keffer also operated a saw mill in the pine forests of Vaughan. Moreover, in their new home he was one of the founders of the Lutheran Church and, in the absence of a minister, he served as lay reader in the church and taught catechism to the children. He died Nov. 23, 1851, and his wife on Aug. 26, 1850; burial in the Zion Cemetery. Children: Adam, Peter, and Jonathan born in Pennsylvania; Henry and Sarah born in Vaughan.

III. Adam Keffer was born in 1790; died in 1874. He was a farmer; married Rachael Grottas, a widow. She was born in 1794, died in 1822. They lived on the east side of his father's farm. Children by his

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1. From the early records of the Zion Lutheran Church.
2. Lot 12, Con. 3 was first sold by the Crown to Benjamin Cozens Oct. 28, 1803; Cozens sold it to Robert Willson, date not given; Willson sold it to John Feightner Sept. 20, 1805; Feightner sold it to Jacab Keffer July 17, 1806. From an Abstract of Title by the Registrar, Toronto, Ontario. Jacob Keffer and Jacob Fisher, according to the Registrar's record, were in Vaughan Twp. in 1798 and 1799.
3. John Jacob Keffer's Diary.

first wife: Rosina, Sarah, and Michael.(1)

IV. Rosina Keffer, daughter of Adam Keffer, was born Oct. 1, 1816. On Feb. 18, 1833, she married Christian Krauter.(2)

III. Peter Keffer, son of John Jacob Keffer, was born in 1799; died in 1890. He was a farmer; married Eva Fisher. She was born in 1802; died in 1830. They lived on the west side of his father's farm.(3) Children: Jacob, Catherine, Maria, and Rebecca.

IV. Maria Keffer, daughter of Peter Keffer, was born June 24, 1827. She married Christian Krauter on June 6, 1855.(2)

A Long Journey. An incident in the life of Adam Keffer which reveals the sturdy characteristics of the Vaughan Pioneers and their devout interest in the church, is recorded in the records of the Zion Lutheran Church in Vaughan Township.

During the decade from 1840 to 1850 while there was a serious crisis in the history of the church, while the congregation was without a minister and fearful lest the church would not survive, it behooved Adam Keffer, at the request of the church, to go to Pennsylvania, their old home, to plead with the Pittsburg Synod of their former church to send a Lutheran minister to the people of Vaughan.

The journey was made all the way on foot during the winter of 1849. His plea was not in vain. The Synod sent Rev. C. F. Diehl to Vaughan and the church again grew and prospered.

The Church Celebrates. On Sunday afternoon of July 19, 1936 there was celebrated in the Zion Lutheran Church of Vaughan township, York county, Ontario, the 130th anniversary of the beginning of the church; also the seventy-fifth anniversary of the

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1. No effort has been made to list all the Keffer children; however, all those in direct line with the Krauter descendants are listed.
2. For the descendants of Rosina Keffer and Maria Keffer, see under Christian Krauter.
3. Laurence Keffer, son of Ruben Keffer, son of Henry Keffer, son of Peter Keffer, is now living on Lot 12, Con. 3, the John Jacob Keffer farm.

Lutheran Synod of Canada organized in this church; and also the unveiling of the Memorial Cairn to the memory of the pioneer Adam Keffer.(1) The services were conducted under the supervision of the pastor, Reverend E. Huenergard, B. D., the great-great grandson of John Jacob Keffer, one of the founders of the church.

Woolwich and Waterloo Celebrate. At this ceremony there were present from Woolwich and Waterloo descendants of Christian Krauter who are also descendants of John Jacob Keffer as follows: Elizabeth Krauter Huehnergard and her granddaughter Eileen Klinck, Albert Krauter, Ella Krauter Maurer and her family, Edna Krauter Weaver and her family, Emerson Krauter and his family, and Clinton Hahn, son of Maria Krauter Hahn, and his family.(2)

The First Keffer Family Reunion. On Saturday and Sunday, June 11, and 12, 1938, on the lawn of the Zion Lutheran Church south of Maple, Ontario, about eight hundred of the direct descendants of Jacob and Michael Keffer held the first Keffer Family Reunion. Families from as far west as Manitoba and from many parts of the United States, from southern and western Ontario and from York County, gathered over the week-end to honor the memory of those pioneer brothers who worked their way through the wilderness from Somerset county, Pennsylvania, to establish new homes in Vaughan township during the early years of the past century.

Saturday forenoon was taken up mostly in getting acquainted and in taking care of the many baskets of food which the ladies of the visiting families had prepared. Some old open buildings had been cleaned and painted. These were turned into a dining room pavillion over which were painted these words, "The Royal York Cafe". Here two meals were served on Saturday and one, a big dinner, on Sunday.

Said one of the ministers: "I have never seen a greater quantity nor a better quality of food at any community eating place. It was a generous sumptuous

1. From the Anniversary Program.
2. A letter from Ella Maurer.

supply of well prepared food."

There were all kinds of bread, pies, cakes, and coffee cakes; with meats, sausages, mashed potatoes and gravy; cheeses, sandwiches, salads, and pickles; coffee, tea and milk; and of course, some schmier kase, latwerg, and blutwurst like our Keffer grandmother used to make.

After the last meal had been served, large quantities of leftovers were sent to a Toronto Shelter. This was appreciated so much by the recipents of the gift that they sent out by radio, an appreciation of thanks to the people of Vaughan for remembering them with such a generous quantity of wholesome appetizing food.

Every one enjoyed eating at the Royal York Cafe. It was, perhaps, the most enjoyable social event that the Vaughan community had ever witnessed. The children, too, enjoyed themselves, not only at the table but also at various outdoor games and plays.

On Sunday morning religious services were held in the church. Rev. E. Huenergard of the local church conducted the service. Special choral music was procided. Rev. Norman Keffer, pastor of the Lutheran church in Hespeler, Ontario, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Keffer of Maple, Ontario, preached the sermon. Mr. Keffer's forefathers sprang from both the Jacob and the Michael Keffer side of the Keffer family.

The afternoon service was held outdoors where a platform had been erected. The Rev. Norman Keffer had charge of this service, and messages were brought by Rev. Charles Keffer of Haliburton, Ontario, a young minister of the United Church of Canada, and by Rev. Lemuel Keffer of Hamilton, Ontario, a minister belonging to the Decipies of Christ. Special singing was furnished by members of the reunion;(1) and then after many goodbys and many farewells the first Keffer family reunion came to a close. May Father Time be generous and, in years to come, permit the return of many more such delightful occasions.

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1. A Letter by Rev. E. Huenergard.

THE END

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Page 16, line 14: proprieter should be proprietor.

Page 23, line 19: Cananda should be Canada.

Page 35, line 18: their should be its.

Page 106, line 32: Huehnergard should be Huenergard.

Page 107, line 11, 14, and 38: Huehnergard should be Huenergard.

Ephraim Huenergard spells his name in this way whereas the other members of the family spell it Huehnergard.

Page 1—Table of contents—"Maria Albert Hahn" should be "Maria Krauter Hahn."

Page 4, line 8—should be before 1787.

Page 22, line 21—should be "Krassler" instead of "Kessler."

Page 28, line 23—"of" should be "to."

Page 44, line 28—"tht" should be "the."

Page 46, line 3—"cuttign" should be "cutting."

Page 58, line 7—"Johennes" should be "Johannes."

Page 59, line 4—"1886" should be "1836."

Page 62, line 26—April 1, "1866" should be "1886."

Page 64, line 27—"1658" should be "1858."

Page 70, line 19—omit.

Page 70, line 35—"1918" should be "1895."

Page 73, line 17—"1915" should be "1916."

Page 104, line 23—"1810" should be "1910."

Page 118, line 23—"procided" should be "provided."

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